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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

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The reasons for the resignation by Col. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., of his duties as superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School are indicated by his correspondence with the War Department previous to his retirement Jan. 16. General Corbin wrote to Colonel Pratt congratulating him on his approaching promotion, stating that the question of his immediate retirement was under consideration, and asking whether he would not prefer to be retired upon his own application. Colonel Pratt in reply sent a telegram in which he said: "Twenty-eight years on Indian duty and away from strictly military routine indicates more value to Government in present duty. I shall be entitled to the advanced grade on retirement. Allow me to suggest that retired now as brigadier general and detailed here under the provisions of the act of Nov. 3, 1893, I shall be content to remain here without regard to age as long as my services are deemed efficient; and my extra pay in Indian bill can be dropped. This is my application." General Corbin, in a letter in reply dated Jan. 17, stated that as the records failed to show wherein Colonel Pratt had exercised a command of a higher grade than that of captain, the Secretary reluctantly reaches the conclusion that the best interests of the Service require his retirement immediately upon his promotion to the colonelcy, in order that a regiment may not be deprived of an experienced officer to command it. Jan. 18 Col. Pratt wrote, stating that he had at Carlisle a larger command than that of a colonel, that his duties were of a military character and substantially the same as those of a colonel, and that, if ordered to the command of a regiment, while he might at first fall short in some of the minor things of military service, it would only be temporary. He added, "You will remember that twice early in our trouble with Spain I indicated my readiness and preference to take part, either by enlisting Indians or by joining my own regiment. In reply Jan. 20, General Corbin said: 'Is your letter of yesterday to be taken as application to join regiment when confirmed colonel? This will take you to the 13th under orders for duty in the Division of the Philippines. It was assumed you desired to remain on the work you have been so long engaged.' On the same day Colonel Pratt telegraphed: 'Your message to-day. Having suggested and built up this school, so long as conditions are endurable I cannot consistently seek relief by asking other duty.' In a personal letter of the same date, General Corbin said: 'You are quite in error if you think that I entertain anything but the kindest feelings for you. I had instructions to make order for your retirement on reaching 62, but asked for your retention until you were made colonel. This was granted. The high rank of colonel is certainly recognition that should appeal to all. Hennessee retired with that rank after almost continuous service, but had never exercised the command of a colonelcy, etc., etc. The thought that all Civil War men should be retired as brigadier generals is not the correct one, but with one grade higher. I wish you well.' Colonel Pratt replied: 'Have your personal letter of yesterday. My position as colonel is my property by right of service, and I am ready for all its responsibilities.' Colonel Pratt thinks that unfair discrimination has been shown against him, as is shown by the cases Generals Davis, Grant and Carter, who were made brigadier generals, though they had never exercised command over that of captain, and General Bell was promoted from 1st lieutenant to his present rank. Other officers, he says, were promoted more than one grade to be retired as brigadier general, then why should not he be?

"The American Navy for a hundred years has had the reputation of being the best fed navy in the world." This is the comment of the London Daily Express in connection with a review of the mess cook book recently

issued for the use of the United States Navy. Speaking of the conditions existing in the British navy, the Express says: "The delay in improving the food of the British bluejacket is causing much discontent on the lower deck. Promises have been given by the Admiralty which have not been fulfilled. The food supplied to the British bluejacket is little better than it was forty years ago. The desertions from our (the British) North American Squadron and from the Pacific Squadron when lying in Esquimaux are mainly due to the contrast between the food of the British navy and that served out by Uncle Sam. The niggardliness of the State prevents the bluejacket or the stoker from sending his wages home to his wife. A good portion of them has to be spent on food. Under the existing Admiralty arrangements, the food of the bluejacket in time of peace is a scandal, and no arrangements have been made for supplying fresh meat, ice and fresh vegetables to blockading squadrons in time of war." The Express comments with much uncton on the excellent quality of the food provided in the American Navy, and commends the care and solicitude displayed by the Navy Department that the food shall be properly and tastefully prepared, and makes a strong plea for an improvement in the character and quality of the food supplied to the enlisted men in the British naval service. This comment from English sources in support of the contention that the navy ration of the United States, even before the recent increase, was the best navy ration in the world, and that the United States had always fed its sailors better than any other nation, is regarded with a good deal of interest by naval authorities. Rear Admiral Denney, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, said: "Good food is just as important as good ammunition and good guns and it is the policy of the Government to give the men good, wholesome food, of as near uniform quality as possible, and as tastefully and palatably prepared as we can get cooks to prepare it. We believe that with the present ration, we can feed the men in quantity and variety well enough so that they are not compelled to use a part of their pay for additional food. This is an important consideration and gives to the pay of the enlisted men of the Navy of the United States an actual value very considerably beyond the enlisted men's pay of any navy in the world."

The visit of the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, to South Africa with his American wife, the daughter of our former Secretary of War, Mr. Endicott, has brought about an interchange of views with the result of a better understanding of the disposition and purposes of the two parties to the controversy between the home government and the South African colonies which is full of happy auguries for their future relations. With perfect courtesy on both sides, there has been a wholesome frankness of speech which has cleared away misunderstandings and made clear the points of common interest from which unity of spirit may be predicted. One of the most notable events in the travels of Mr. Chamberlain was his interview with 100 Boers in the first Raadzaal at Pretoria, where President Kruger so recently asserted his unchallenged authority. The objections of the Boers to the terms of peace were urged with freedom and replied to with frankness, but in a conciliatory spirit. As the Colonial Secretary and Lord Milner, the administrator of the Crown Colony, entered the chamber, General Botha called out, "Burghers, stand up," and all arose. As the visitors departed, General Botha said, "Burghers, clap your hands," and a general hand-clapping followed. Another gathering having an important influence upon the future relations of Great Britain to her dependencies and in which another American wife, Lady Curzon, took part, was the Durbar at Delhi. The formal proceeding connected with the State entry into Delhi on Monday, Dec. 20, of the Viceroy, riding the magnificent elephant which Lord Lytton rode at the Queen-Empress' Durbar twenty-five years before, followed by the Duke of Connaught, and a long line of other elephants bearing fifty of the chief princes and rulers of India, was a display of magnificence not to be witnessed anywhere outside of India, with the Oriental possibilities associated with the Nizams and Rajputs, tracing their descent each to the middle ages or beyond.

With an annual average of 4,656 desertions from an enlisted naval force of approximately 25,000 men, the question of waste thus presented has become a matter of serious concern. To what must it be attributed? Are we running too largely to the recruiting of landsmen for the Navy instead of confining enlistment more strictly to young men who have had some measure of service on board ship? Our Navy is admittedly the best fed in the world. Our ships are at least as comfortable as those of other navies and in the matter of pay, leave, and general treatment of enlisted men we can safely invite comparison with other nations. We shall not undertake to explain why, in spite of these favorable conditions, the percentage of desertions from the United States Navy is so high. We merely describe the conditions, allowing others to account for it. That some means of reducing the percentage should be provided will be universally admitted, and we do not doubt that this means will be found in the improved system of naval training which the Navy Department is preparing to institute. The great training station which may soon be established in the region of the Great Lakes—probably on Lake Michigan—will undoubtedly do much to

supply the Navy with a more desirable class of men for the enlisted force. From the territory tributary to the Great Lakes the Government recruited nearly 4,000 sailors for the Spanish war, strong, well-seasoned experienced men, a large proportion of whom have remained in the Service ever since. Our vast shipping interests on the lakes employ tens of thousands of sailors, from whose ranks a large and thoroughly organized training school will be able to draw excellent seamen in sufficient numbers to repair in large degree the waste in the enlisted force of the Navy from desertion and other causes. The States bordering on the Great Lakes contain one-fourth of the entire population of the United States. Their inhabitants represent the best qualities of American physical manhood, and the highest ideals of American patriotism. From them the Navy may confidently expect to draw through the proposed training station on the shores of Lake Michigan an increasing quota of hardy, loyal and efficient young citizens to man our national fleets.

Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, made an effective political speech during the debate in the House Feb. 13, on the Army Appropriation bill, in which he ascribes the defeat of the Democrats in the last elections to the vicious attacks upon the Army with reference to the conduct of war in the Philippines. He introduced his speech, which appears in the Congressional Record of Feb. 16, by saying: "I shall call attention to a time and to the circumstances when the effort to cast opprobrium upon the soldiers in the field in the Philippines did fail most significantly of the result intended by those who made a series of attacks upon the Army." He then proceeded to analyze the result of the elections in the different States to prove his point. Referring to the attacks in the House upon the Army, General Grosvenor said: "I remember how Amos Cummings, of blessed memory, loyal, faithful, true-hearted American and Democrat, denounced the whole proceeding that was being led at the time, as I understood it, by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Richardson), and said that his right arm might be paralyzed before he would ever vote for the sustaining of the proposition which I understood the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Richardson) to be in the lead of."

An article in the Washington Times, date of Feb. 15, recounting the invalidity of a law by the error of a year in recording the date of its passage, recalls to one of our correspondents a case tried by a general court-martial at a post in Kansas in January, 1871. Charges had been preferred against an enlisted man of the 7th Cavalry for some breach of discipline which occurred on one of the first days of the new year; the trial had progressed to the finding and the vote was to be taken—in fact, most of the members had voted—when one asked to have the date on which the occurrence took place read again, and on it being done, called attention to the fact that the date as read was 1870, or a year previous to the time at which the offence was alleged by all the witnesses had been committed, and when the accused was not in the Service. The charges had been drawn by the company commander, had passed through the regular channels to and from the Headquarters of the Department, had been read to the man by the judge advocate in the presence of the court, and not one of all those who had read them or heard the reading had, down to the very close of the trial, noted the fatal error.

A correspondent says: "I have read a number of letters printed in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL about a Service medal for officers and enlisted men who participated in campaigns in Cuba, China and the Philippines. The officers and men who served on ships of the Navy in the campaign in Cuba and the West Indies are entitled to the 'West India Service Medal.' I am sure that the troops who went up San Juan Hill, hiked and fought their way to Pekin, and campaigned in the Philippines, are as much entitled to a 'Service Medal' as the sailors who whipped the Spaniards at Santiago; the soldiers have suffered just as much hardship, if not more, than the sailors, and no doubt they would be just as proud of 'a little piece of bronze' as the sailors are. It is true that a soldier who was in the Cuban campaign or the China Relief Expedition can wear a medal by becoming a member of one of the societies composed of veterans of those campaigns, but I for one would be more proud of a medal presented by the War Department."

The detachment of Rear Admiral Sigbee from duty at the Office of Naval Intelligence will cause much regret among friends of the gallant officer at the capital. During the administration of Admiral Sigbee the office has forged ahead in its particular line of information beyond any experience hitherto of the Navy Department, and to-day is a monument of skill and patience without a parallel in naval history.

A military instructor is wanted at an institution for boys. A young unmarried man is preferred, who can live in the institution and who must be fully qualified as an instructor in military matters. Address inquiries to Mr. Adolph E. B. Holden, firm of William Howe & Co., No. 1 Broadway, New York city.

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who commanded the U.S.S. *Indiana* during the Spanish War, was presented with a beautiful sword at Indianapolis on February 23, by the people of the State in honor of which the vessel was named, and the occasion was distinguished by two utterances, indicative of the high regard in which Admiral Taylor is justly held by the Government. Rear Admiral George Brown U.S.N. retired, presided, and the address of presentation was made by Governor Durbin of Indiana, who, upon the completion of his remarks, read the following letter from President Roosevelt, whose words of praise will be cordially responded to by every one who knows Admiral Taylor or is familiar with his record. The President said: "I am so pleased to learn that you are to present a sword to Admiral Taylor. He is one of the most efficient officers in the entire Navy. His work in the War College was one of the chief instrumentalities in securing the preparedness of the Navy which made it so effective in the Spanish War, and he is doing invaluable work at the present moment as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation—that practically as chief of staff." This large-hearted and characteristic tribute was supplemented with the following message from the Secretary of the Navy: "Permit me to express the gratification of the Navy, and my own as well, that the State of Indiana has conferred so signal an honor upon Admiral Taylor. The high reputation he has won in the war in the command of the ship which bears the name of your State he more than maintains in peace. As chief of the personnel and principal advisor of the Secretary upon military questions, upon him rests largely the responsibility for the efficiency of the Navy for the National defense, and I welcome this occasion to bear testimony to the fidelity with which he discharges this trust." The cordial recognition of Admiral Taylor's brilliant and useful service which finds expression in the language we have quoted is richly deserved—every word of it. Admiral Taylor's courage, skill and high attainments have been so favorably demonstrated in both war and peace that the splendid acknowledgment they have won, not only from the people of Indiana, but from the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy, will be heartily applauded by his brother officers and the public at large.

Major General Chaffee, in reviewing the proceedings of a private in the Coast Artillery, convicted of larceny and sentenced by a G.C.M. to one year's confinement with loss of pay and dishonorable discharge, says: "All authorities agree that the taking must be accompanied with an intent to deprive the owner of the thing taken. The evidence shows that the articles this prisoner was charged with stealing were found by him, and that he afterwards tried to find their owner. As he came lawfully into possession, and not by any trespass, his act was not accompanied with an intent to appropriate the articles or to deprive the owner of them, an indispensable element of larceny. Although the prisoner evidently committed a military offense in disposing of property he should have known did not legally belong to him, he did not commit larceny, and the sentence of the court is, therefore, disapproved. The prisoner will be released from confinement." In the case of another private found guilty by a G.C.M. of disobedience of orders, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, with loss of pay, and four months confinement, General Chaffee comments as follows: "It is evident from the facts shown that the essential elements which constitute a disobedience of orders under the 21st Article of War were not exhibited in the actions of the accused. The order he disobeyed had been given him by a superior officer nine months prior to the time he committed this offense without having been repeated by the said officer during the period intervening. Evidence is wanting to show that the accused was actuated by defiance of the authority of his superior officer and that there was an absolute resistance or refusal to obey a positive and urgent command at the time it was given, such as is contemplated in a 'willful' disobedience under the 21st Article of War. The nature of the offense partakes more of a neglect to give careful heed to the proper compliance with the standing order of a superior officer, and the finding of the court on the charge and specification would correctly specify the offense as a violation of the 62d Article of War. It being impracticable to reconvene the court for further consideration of its finding and sentence the same are disapproved. Private Pesek will be restored to duty."

Discouraging on the subject of an 18,000-ton battleship the Scientific American says: "Despite the storm of criticism with which it has been assailed, the large-displacement battleship continues to grow both in size and in favor. Proof of this is to be found in the huge 18,000-ton ships which are to form the most important feature of the new building program of the British navy. In 1882, six battleships were included in the British naval construction estimates, each of 10,600 tons. In 1892, the displacement had risen to 14,150 tons, which was the size of the Royal Sovereign class. Then followed the Majestic class of 14,000 tons; the Formidable class of 15,000, and the King Edward class of 16,350 tons; while to-day the designs for 18,000-ton battleships will soon be in the builder's hands. The policy of building battleships of large size is favored in our own navy, the Connecticut and Louisiana having a displacement of 16,000 tons. In other respects than that of size, there is a tendency on the part of American and British designers to reach a common type, with certain

clearly-marked characteristics. This is particularly noticeable in a comparison of the new 18,000-ton ships with our own 16,000-ton vessels; for it must be confessed that in these last ships the British designers have shown a desire to follow our lead in the make-up and disposition of the armament, as will be seen from the following description: It is chiefly to the increase of its defensive qualities that the extra 2,000 tons displacement of the British ship has been devoted, the protection being of quite an exceptional nature. In addition to the protection of 9 inches of Krupp steel from stem to stern at the waterline, this 9-inch armor covers the whole side of the vessel to the upper deck, giving the equivalent of waterline protection to the whole of the 6-inch battery, the bases of the 9.2-inch and 12-inch gun barbettes, and to the ammunition hoists and the basis of the smokestacks. The whole of the personnel will therefore fight the ship from behind not less than 9 inches of Krupp steel. The speed of these huge vessels is to be 19 knots, and they will each cost \$7,000,000 to build and equip."

In a report issued by the War Department describing the results of the competitions in sharpshooting in the Department of the East during the year 1902, the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry makes a showing which places it foremost in the matter of proficiency. Of the sixty-seven competitors in the Department who qualified as carbine sharpshooters during the year, thirty-two were members of the Porto Rico Regiment, nineteen of whom were natives of the island. The six highest scores made in the entire Department are also credited to the Porto Rico Regiment, Capt. Charles H. Hamilton leading with 89.25 per cent., the others being Capt. Terence Hamill, with 85.25 per cent., Sergt. Albert Zalzo, with 81.50 per cent. The three others were Sergts. Henry C. Sloane, Philip Lehman and Irvine McManus, none of whose scores fall below 77.86 per cent. In rifle practice nine of the forty-six competitors in the Department who qualified belonged to the Porto Rico Regiment. Capt. Frank L. Graham, of that regiment, made the highest of all scores, having an average of 83.25 per cent., Capt. William H. Allaire and William H. Sage, both of the 23d U.S. Infantry, scoring a tie, each with 78.50 per cent. In revolver practice, the mounted battalion of the Porto Rico Regiment made the highest score, having an average of 69.7 per cent., the next highest being the 7th U.S. Cavalry, with an average of 62.1 per cent. The best company score was that of Company E, Porto Rico Regiment—73.8 per cent.—and the second was that of Troop M, 7th Cavalry, 72.4 per cent. These comparisons are exceedingly interesting, not only because they indicate that the officers of the Porto Rico Regiment are giving diligent and careful attention to small arms practice, but also as showing that their efforts are producing results of conspicuous excellence. Captain Graham, of the Porto Rico Regiment, was prominent in the shooting at Sea Girt last September, where he made some exceedingly high scores.

It appears to be well settled that the analogies between the primitive customs and cults of America and those of Asia give proof of a common origin and are evidence of early intercourse between the two continents. Though some investigators years ago propounded the theory that the site of the Garden of Eden was in Kansas it has been generally assumed that it was America which borrowed from Asia. This idea was combated, however, by the late Dr. Daniel G. Brinton in a paper read before the International Congress of Anthropology in 1893, who declared that "up to the present time there has not been shown a single dialect, not an art or an institution, not a myth or religious rite, not a domesticated plant or animal, not a tool, weapon, game, or symbol, in use in America at the time of the discovery, which had been previously imported from Asia, or from any other continent of the old world." An article in support of the views of Dr. Brinton appears in Harper's Magazine for March, its author being Stewart Culin, Curator American Section Museum of Science and Art, University of Pennsylvania. We cannot say that the arguments of the author are altogether convincing, but they are certainly interesting. The theory of the lost Atlantis, from which some persons derive the ancient civilizations in America, find no support in geology, which gives proof that the bed of the sea in the regions where the fabled Atlantis is supposed to have sunk beneath the waves, is of far too ancient a formation to give proof of subsidence within any period which is not remote, even when measured by the vast cycles of geological chronology. It may bring us nearer in sympathy to our wards of the Philippines, and the little brown men of Japan, if we can convince them that our advent across the sea brings them into closer touch with their ancestral home.

An Army officer who has been spending the winter in Europe writes us from London under date of Jan. 31, as follows: "Since we have been here, the weather has been delightful all the time. During the last two months not a flake of snow has fallen. There have been several light rains and only a few days altogether of windy weather—nothing amounting to even a small gale, except one night when the wind was rather high; not much even then to talk about. We have had no cold weather worthy of notice. There has been only one or two days when the mercury went down nearly to the freezing point. There

have been many days of fog, not heavy but once, that day we had two or three hours only of 'black fog.' I mention all this for the benefit of any friends who are contemplating a trip to England. The American papers have been full of stories of bad weather in England, and London has been spoken of so frequently of its people suffering from intense cold, that our letters from home and letters to other Americans here are full of condolences for our miserable existence during 'the bitter cold weather that prevails in London.' Such stories are all nonsense, and I believe they are gotten up in the interest of the continental hotel keepers who hope to divert American travellers from London and other parts of England to the continent, and also hope to keep English tourists from leaving Italy, the Riviera and Switzerland to go north to their comfortable homes."

A large and handsomely bound volume giving the "Official Records of the Oregon Volunteers in the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection" has been compiled by Brig. Gen. C. A. Gantenbein, Adjutant General of the State of Oregon and late major, 2d Oregon U.S. Volunteer Infantry. It forms a very complete and interesting record of the excellent services of this regiment, a number of illustrations adding to its value. The State law under which the records are published provides that the copies shall be distributed in such manner as the Governor may direct. Of the five hundred copies provided for in the act Governor Geer has directed that one copy be presented to each of the 334 officers, sergeants and corporals of the 2d Oregon Volunteer Infantry and of Batteries A and B, Oregon Volunteer Light Artillery, and to the wife, father or mother of each of the sixty-four members of the 2d Oregon, who lost their lives while in the Service, provided they apply to the adjutant general before May 1, 1903. The method of distribution of such volumes as may remain on hand May 1, 1903, will be made known at that time. The volume is of 700 pages and contains the individual record of each man in the regiment aside from other facts of importance. It is certainly a model work of its kind.

In reply to a request from the commanding officer, 12th U.S. Cavalry, that the commanding officers of the troops of the 12th Cavalry be permitted to take the pool and billiard tables belonging to the troops to the Philippine Islands, Lieut. Col. Wm. Ennis, A.A.G., under date of Feb. 11 states that the request is approved by the Secretary of War, and that transportation of the pool tables referred to from the posts where the troops are now stationed to their new stations in the Division of the Philippines is authorized. He says further: "It is to be borne in mind that under a strict construction of the terms of their contract the railroad companies have a right to decline to carry these tables as a part of the allowance of personal baggage of the men although the average weight of this baggage may be less than 150 pounds, and it is not impossible that they may avail themselves of the fact to raise objections to their carriage. In that event the Quartermaster's Department is directed to otherwise provide for the transportation of the tables."

Another manifestation of the intolerant spirit of trades-unionism appears in Virginia, where nearly all the large labor organizations have instituted a boycott against the National Guard solely because it is available for duty in maintaining law and order during strikes and other industrial disturbances. The result of this movement is that all members of the labor unions who belong to the National Guard are refusing to re-enlist upon the expiration of their terms of enlistment, one consequence being that many companies of the Guard are seriously crippled. The simple meaning of this oppressive policy is that the labor organizations forbid their members to serve the State in support of law and justice against the assaults of rioters and outlaws. In other words, the man desirous of maintaining himself in good standing in a trades union must agree that he will perform no military duty for the State whose protection he enjoys, thus repudiating an obligation which is imposed by the Constitution as one of the first conditions of his citizenship. There could be no form of civil tyranny more grinding or more dangerous than this.

According to a Vienna despatch, Archduke Leopold of Austria, who recently lost his rank, office and income by contracting a marriage which his father opposed, has decided to come to America and enter the United States Navy. If such is the young man's purpose, it is entirely creditable to his judgement and personal independence. If he can show that he is a man of sound health, good character, temperate habits and fairly intelligent it is probable that he would be received into the enlisted force of the Navy upon becoming a citizen, or declaring his intention to become one. He would find the Navy an attractive and honorable service, abounding in opportunities for distinction for those who perform its duties zealously and well. Who knows, indeed, but that in due course of time the Archduke might win a commission?

The Adjutant General of the Army has recently issued a very handy memorandum showing the reports and returns to be made daily, weekly, tri-monthly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and at irregular intervals by commanding officers of troops, batteries and companies.

House Bill No. 3076, which arbitrarily proposes that no mechanic employed upon work done for the United States shall be allowed to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, is a measure which, while pretending to advance the interests of labor, would in fact impose a base and outrageous form of tyranny and injustice upon every wage-earner to whom its provisions could be made to apply. The effect of this bill, if enacted into law, would be to nullify the right of the mechanic to work overtime when employed on constructive projects contracted for by the Government. The bill would limit the productive capacity of American labor; it would restrict the earning capacity of the mechanic; it would mean that no man should sell more than a certain amount of his time, energy and skill in a competitive market, and that an artisan who dared to work overtime for the purpose of building a home should be punished as an offender against the law. How this pernicious measure would affect the work of naval construction is forcibly described in a handsome brochure published by Smith & Wamsley, Washington, D.C., which shows how it is not only frequently necessary for shipbuilders to employ large amounts of overtime labor in order to complete warships within the contract period, but how this overtime labor has in a vast number of cases been an inestimable boon to the men thus engaged. It is almost inconceivable that a bill so pernicious in principle should command the support of any fair-minded man in Congress or out. It is against public policy, and therefore prejudicial to the interests of the Government. It is an invasion of personal liberty, and therefore prejudicial to the interests of the individual. That it should ever be placed upon the books is utterly beyond belief.

Under the caption of "Work for our Guardsmen," the Brooklyn Times of Feb. 24 in an editorial says: "There are not many people, outside of the special branch of 'the Service' for which it is designed who read the Journal of the United States Artillery, and therefore the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which has a much wider clientele, when it brings to the attention of its readers the excellent suggestion made in the former journal by Capt. Frank W. Coe of the Artillery Corps, does a service to the community." After referring to the views of Captain Coe, given in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Times continues: "This is a work to which the militia regiments of Brooklyn would do well to devote especial attention. The defense of the seacoast would be their especial province in the event of a war with any foreign power, and it would be their province to prevent the landing of troops on any part of the coast where an enemy might attempt a flank movement on our coast batteries. In the event of a serious war the coast batteries would probably have to be largely manned by Volunteers, and therefore the example set by the 13th Regiment when it organized itself into an Artillery regiment should be followed by other seacoast organizations, until we have a sufficient force of trained Artillerymen to man the coast defenses and leave the regular Artillery force free for action in the field. But the Infantry regiments should be constantly trained to co-operate with the Artillery; they should be maneuvered to learn the topography of the coast and to be ready to take their part like trained soldiers if the emergency should arise."

American devotion to the principle of international arbitration is finely expressed in the proposal of Mr. Bowen, acting as plenipotentiary of Venezuela, that the question of preferential treatment for the claims of Great Britain, Germany and Italy against the Venezuelan Government be submitted to three arbitrators to be named by the Czar of Russia in conformity with The Hague agreement. This proposal is in perfect harmony with the course of the American republics since The Hague tribunal was established. Two of these republics, the United States and Mexico, were the principals in the first case submitted to that tribunal, and the verdict in that litigation was accepted in good faith by both parties. Now that the first case involving European nations is about to come before the court, it is especially appropriate that an American republic should propose that the arbitrators who are to pass upon the matter be named by the august monarch of the Russians, who was the real founder of The Hague tribunal. The plaintiff nations, Great Britain, Germany and Italy, all subscribed to The Hague agreement. Venezuela, the defendant, fully recognizes its jurisdiction, and her proposal which bears the sanction of the United States Government, is an unqualified affirmation of the broad and humane principles which the Czar submitted to The Hague Conference as a code of international procedure. It is an auspicious and honorable circumstance that the initiative in the two first cases to which that code was found applicable was taken by republics of the Western hemisphere.

In the Senate on Feb. 16 Mr. Platt of Connecticut offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President, "if in his judgment the same be not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate as to the present status of the Isle of Pines and what government is exercising authority and control in said island, what instructions, if any, regarding said island were given at the time when the military occupation of Cuba by the United States was terminated and what action, if any, has been taken for the protection of the interests of citizens of the United States who have purchased property and settled in the Isle of Pines." Mr. Richardson

of Tennessee presented to the House on Feb. 17 the memorial of citizens of the Isle of Pines, that they were entitled to the protection of the Government of the United States, and said the relief prayed for was due the memorialists. By the terms of the Treaty at Paris, and by the declaration of the War Department and by the express enactment of Congress of the Platt amendment, Mr. Richardson contended the island was the property and territory of the United States, and its citizens were entitled to the protection of our Government. Mr. Richardson also introduced two resolutions regarding the status of the Isle of Pines, declaring the sovereignty of the United States over the island. A long discussion on this subject was interjected into the debate on the Naval Appropriation in the House, Feb. 17.

Naval militia organizations to which the national Government has loaned naval vessels for training purposes will be gratified to learn that they will probably be allowed to retain possession of those vessels until the close of the present year at least. As we pointed out last week, these vessels are needed for the training of recruits for the Regular Service, and Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, has recommended that steps be taken to regain possession of them for that purpose. Mr. Darling, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is in charge of matters relating to the naval militia, has assured the naval militia of Maryland that it will be permitted to retain possession of the U.S.S. Sylvio for a year or two, and he has also notified Governor Odell, of New York, that the U.S.S. Alleen, now in the possession of the New York naval militia, will not be withdrawn before the end of the present year at the earliest. Mr. Darling adds that the Navy Department will withdraw no vessels from the naval militia except as they are absolutely needed, and he explains that this will be done only after due notice. Several of these loaned vessels could be made ready for the regular training service only by the expenditure of larger amounts for repairs and refitting than the Department has at its disposal for such purposes, and for that reason their withdrawal is highly improbable.

It is a curious fact that the Chamber of Commerce of New York, which has hanging on the walls of its fine new building the portraits of several military heroes, has no likeness of any naval officer, in spite of the fact that the relations between commerce and the Navy are especially intimate. It is proposed to secure for the Chamber a portrait of Admiral Farragut. Another Navy officer whose work it is most fitting for commercial men to recognize is Lieut. Otway H. Berryman, who died April 2, 1861, just as the Civil War was about to break out. Berryman did not live to secure the high rank which he would no doubt have attained had fate ordered it otherwise, but during his service of thirty-two years in the Navy he indelibly associated his name and fame with the great enterprise of an Atlantic cable which has revolutionized commerce. It was his surveys that established the existence of a plateau beneath the Atlantic and thus encouraged Cyrus Field and the other pioneers in this field to undertake what was then the gigantic enterprise of laying the first ocean cable. The accuracy of Berryman's surveys was questioned at the time, but his observation were verified and the cable was laid.

With the promotion of Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., to brigadier general in accordance with the act creating the General Staff of the Army, there has arisen a question of law which is of considerable interest. Inasmuch as the organic provisions of the act do not take effect until Aug. 15, 1903, it is held in some quarters that the promotion of Colonel Randolph could not legally be made until that date or afterward. To this contention Secretary Root replies that the closing sentence of the fifth and last section of the act, providing that the Chief of Artillery shall be a member of the General Staff and have the rank and pay of a brigadier general, stipulated that "the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act" shall not take effect until Aug. 15, 1903. Mr. Root's interpretation being that, while the first four sections are not to become operative until that date, the fifth section taking effect when the act was signed and that consequently the promotion of Colonel Randolph in accordance therewith is perfectly legal and proper. This construction of the law is an obvious one, and Secretary Root's attainments as a lawyer warrants the assumption that it is sound.

The English technical publication, "Arms and Explosives," takes such solid comfort in its possession of exclusive information that our 16-inch gun "bust at proof," that we are reluctant to disturb its dream of bliss by a revelation of the fact that the gun is still intact on the proving ground at Sandy Hook, after a magnificent display of efficiency. It would be cruel to deprive it of the text for its joyous discourse on the inefficiency of foreign manufacturers. As our contemporary has something to say on the subject of small arms and cartridges, it may be well to remind Arms and Explosives that the rifle used in the English service during the last twelve years is an importation from the United States, as is the metallic cartridge, which was in use here for many years before its merits could overcome interested prejudices in favor of the paper cartridges.

It is not to be expected that the Rawlins resolution as formally adopted by the Senate, calling upon the

Secretary of War for information relating to courts martial in the Philippines, will be at all satisfactory to the busybodies who inspired it. For instead of authorizing an inquiry that would have opened the way for the introduction of all sorts of claptrap, hearsay testimony and irresponsible gossip and rumor, the resolution in amended form limits the whole undertaking to summaries of records and testimony. In other words, the inquiry will have to deal with facts which are of record, and on that condition the investigators are at liberty to go right ahead and enjoy themselves with none to molest them nor make them afraid. The Army is entirely willing. The record of its court martial is an open book. The Army stands by it and has no fear of the verdict, but it demands that the truth and nothing but the truth shall be placed before the world. Truth, however, is something that the average defamer of the Army rarely uses in his business.

According to an interpretation placed upon the language of the law relating to the expenditures from the contingent fund of the Navy Department by prominent members of the Naval Committees in the Senate and House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Navy is empowered to defray out of this fund the expenses incident to the entertainment of public functionaries on board vessels of war in the execution of the official rites of civilized hospitality. Mr. Moody has hesitated hitherto to draw upon the contingent fund for this purpose. In the British navy, as is well known, the commanding officer of each ship is supplied with what is known as an "entertainment fund" out of which all official calls of courtesy and politeness are paid for, a careful and accurate account being rendered to the pay department through which office these payments are made.

The Navy Department has been informed from Manila that Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U.S.N., senior squadron commander of the Asiatic fleet, has arrived at his post of duty and has hoisted his flag aboard the U.S.S. Rainbow, the flagship of the late Admiral Wildes. The Rainbow has sailed from Hong Kong for Manila, and it is assumed from this fact that Admiral Cooper will be assigned to the command of the Chinese Squadron, with headquarters at Shanghai. Such an assignment is within the jurisdiction of Rear Admiral Evans, the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station. During the present high stage of water on the Yang-Tze River it is likely that Admiral Cooper will pay an official visit to the Viceroy at Nanking.

Lieut. Andrew E. Kalbach, of the Navy, this week resigned his commission as an officer of the Navy. The resignation has been accepted, although with much regret. According to report, Lieutenant Kalbach, who has had but one month's leave of absence since the expiration of his tour of sea service, recently received orders assigning him to duty on the Bennington. He made some sort of a verbal protest to the Bureau of Navigation against being sent to sea so soon after his last tour of duty there, but it was explained that the order was necessary because of the shortage of officers in the Navy. There have been several resignations from the Navy within the past few months for the same cause.

The following self-explanatory letter has been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Capt. C. H. Davis, commanding the battleship Alabama: "Off Mobile, Ala., Feb. 21, 1903. Sir: I transmit herewith a check made payable to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, for the sum of \$434.00, representing a volunteer subscription on the part of the crew of this ship, for the benefit of the families of men killed in the accident of the 8-inch turret gun on the U.S.S. Massachusetts on Jan. 16, 1903. I request that this sum may be distributed at the discretion of the Department."

A correspondent says: "President Roosevelt is so much an admirer of the sturdy ice fighter that it will not surprise those in closer contact with the President if Admiral Melville were to be pressed to accept another term in the Navy Department at the expiration of his present one. Under the Personnel law this could be done, that law permitting the employment on the active list of such officers as the President may designate for such duty."

In reply to a question from the commanding officer, Co. G, 18th U.S. Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., as to whether blanket bags should be taken by troops going to the Philippine Islands, the Secretary of War decided that the equipment of troops en route to the Philippines in this respect will be left to the regimental commander subject to the approval of the Department commander.

A correspondent at Fort Sheridan, Ill., says: "I thought it might be a matter of interest to Cavalrymen at least, to know that Troop M, 2d Cavalry, is the proud possessor of a colt foaled Feb. 20. As most Cavalry horses are geldings, such an occurrence is rather rare. The mother of the colt was bought during the Spanish War."

The Navy Department has been cabled to the effect that the Oregon has sailed from Yokohama for Wonsung river, the barrier to large ships entrance to the Whangpoo river. It is not likely that this ship will remain long in that locality, for the effect of the water of the Whangpoo river upon the bottoms of unshathed ships is well known to be extremely detrimental.

CORNER STONE OF ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

The corner stone of the Army War College in Washington, D.C., was laid at 12:45 p.m., Feb. 21, by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F.A.A.M., District of Columbia, in the presence of a vast assemblage, including the President of the United States, the members of his cabinet, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., diplomatic representatives of nearly all the nations of the earth, scores of distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, hundreds of prominent civilians, and large bodies of Regular and State troops. Among the articles contained in the corner stone were copies of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., presided. The principal speeches were as follows:

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen and Ladies: It should be a matter of pride and of congratulation to every American citizen interested in the welfare of his country that to-day we lay the foundation stone of a building, the erection of which signalizes a long stride forward in securing the efficiency of the United States Army—a step less important than that marked by the enactment of the law creating a general staff, but a step supplementing the passage of that act, rounding it out and rendering it of far wider and far deeper usefulness.

A word first to the nation and then another word to the Army. The nation first: It has been well said that the surest way to invite national disaster is for a nation to be opulent, aggressive and unarmed (applause)—a nation that is rich, that is so high-spirited as to be somewhat careless in giving offence, and that yet refrains from that preparedness which is absolutely necessary. If efficiency in war is ever to be tested such a nation is laying deep the foundations for humiliation and disaster.

As a people, whether we will or not, we have reached the stage when we must play a great part in the world. It is not open to us to decide whether or not we shall play it. All that we have to decide is whether we shall play it well or ill. The part is before us. We have to play it. All that it rests for us to do is to see that we play it well. (Applause.) This nation has by the mere trend of events been forced into a position of world power during the last few years. It has responsibilities resting upon it here in the Occident and in the Orient as well. It cannot bear those responsibilities aright unless its voice is potent for peace and justice only on condition of its being thoroughly understood that we ask peace, not in the spirit of the weakling and the craven, but in the spirit and with the self-consciousness of the just man armed. (Applause.)

So much for the lesson learned by our people from the movement in which the erection of this building is a part. Now for the Army—a word to the officers and enlisted men of the Army. The last two or three years have witnessed a notable awakening in our people to the well-being of the Army.

Our people are understanding as never before the fact that the Army, like the Navy, will do well in a war merely in proportion as it has been prepared well in peace—that after the war has begun it is too late then to prepare for the victory. Defeat will come inevitably, if the preparation is put off until the war begins, and victory will come if it has been prepared for in time of peace, and on no other terms.

During the session of Congress that is now closing we have seen the first stride taken in putting the National Guard, the militia of the country, on a footing of efficiency; the first long stride taken on the lines marked out by Washington himself, the first successful effort made to put into effect Washington's plea, which for 110 years was disregarded by our people. And again, the first long stride has been taken toward the modernization, toward the increasing of the efficiency of the Army in accordance with modern methods as voiced, and voiced vainly, by General Sherman over a quarter of a century ago.

It takes time and thought and care to work out necessary reforms. They do not come in a jump. All kinds of objections, of mere inertia, objections of carelessness, have to be met with and overcome; but at last they are overcome if only a sufficient tenacity of purpose lies behind this beginning of the reform; and now great strides have been taken, methods have been provided for securing the increased efficiency of the Army, and it rests with the Army itself to profit by what has been done.

More and more it has become evident in modern war that the efficiency of the unit, of the individual officer and the individual enlisted man, is the prime factor and is going to be more and more the prime factor in deciding the fate of future fields. The exercises of the barracks and the parade ground don't make five per cent. of the soldier's real work and don't count for five per cent. of his real efficiency. They are very spectacular and serve a good purpose; must be well done, but count but for the smallest part in the qualities, the sum of which makes the Army effective or ineffective in actual service. Officers and men alike must be trained to the highest point in the theory and in the practice of the profession.

It is, of course, a mere truism to say that if there is not in the theories the grounding, in practice they will amount to nothing. They must have the training in theory, too—they must have that training, or they never can reach the highest standard of perfection in their art.

The Army of the United States is not, and it is not desired that it should be, other than a small army relative to the population of the country, but we have a right to expect that that small army shall represent for its use the very highest point of efficiency of any army in the civilized world. (Applause.) And I have the most absolute faith that to that degree of efficiency it will attain and that it will attain it in no small part because of the wise and zealous use it will make of the opportunities found in the effect of this very building. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF SECRETARY ROOT.

Not to promote war, but to preserve peace by intelligent and adequate preparation to repel aggression, this institution is founded. It is a growth and not a new departure. It is a natural and necessary development of the views with which General Grant established the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, General Sherman established the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, and General Sheridan established the School of Application for Cavalry and Light Artillery at Fort Riley. Following the same policy an Engineers' School of Application, a School of Submarine Defense and an Army Medical School were afterwards estab-

lished. All of these institutions were practically suspended during the war with Spain and in the Philippines. When the time came for their re-establishment it had become evident that not merely restoration, but an advance and enlargement of military education were demanded by the enlargement of our Army, the advance and greater complexity of military science, the increased proportion of officers who had not the benefit of a West Point education, and the wider range of military problems which the possibilities of our national growth force upon our attention.

The growth of separate institutions had reached a point where their efficiency could be increased and the results of their work could be utilized best by bringing them into relation as parts of a general system of military education under the inspection and supervision of a single co-ordinating and controlling body, and by supplementing their work with a post-graduate course which should carry their best men onward along the lines of research and of thought by which experience and theory combine to the making of skilful commanders of armies. Such a system the Army is now putting in force as rapidly as possible.

The controlling and directing body in the War College Board, consisting of five officers of rank specially detailed, and the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Artillery, the Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, and the commandant of the Leavenworth school, all under the presidency of that gallant, experienced and able soldier, Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young. Under their direction the school at Fort Leavenworth has been re-established and reorganized as a school of General Service and Staff College, with the school at Fort Riley as an accessory school of application. The special service schools have been re-established. A system of schools has been established at the principal posts and is being extended to all the considerable posts of the country, under which a compulsory course, following a prescribed curriculum, is required from all junior officers.

It is the design of the board, already provided by general orders, that the best men from the post schools shall be graded up to the Leavenworth College and the special service schools; that the best men from the Leavenworth College and the special service schools shall be graded up to the post-graduate course of the War College, there to study and confer upon the great problems of national defense, of military science and of responsible command. The courses of instruction in all the schools at all stages are in the highest degree practical as well as theoretical, and military aptitude tested by the exercise of actual command will hold a leading place in the determination of merit. To the men thus sifted out from the great mass of officers by the demonstration of superior intelligence and devotion to their profession the Commander-in-Chief will naturally turn for details to important service and promotion to higher rank.

Membership in the War College will mean honor and opportunity. In its confidential archives will be garnered the results of the best thought of the Army, and in the continuous existence of the institution, always changing in its elements as men come and go, but remaining itself unchanged, will be found continuing of knowledge of thought and of military policy always available for practical uses under the supervision of the General Staff, of which the War College Board will form a part.

It is a common observation, and a true one, that practical qualities in a soldier are more important than a knowledge of theory, but this truth has often been made the excuse for indolence and indifference, which, except in rare and gifted individuals, destroy practical efficiency. It is also true that, other things being equal, the officer who keeps his mind alert by intellectual exercise, and who systematically studies the reasons of action, and the materials and conditions and difficulties with which he is called upon to deal, will be the stronger practical man and the better soldier.

The same considerations which have led individual enterprise to build up the great universities and technical schools, to which the graduates of our schools and colleges resort to perfect themselves in every profession and in every branch of applied science, apply with equal force to education in the science of war. It is fitting that our Government should profit by the lesson which all its citizens have learned, that for success in any business the evolution from the simple to the complex must be accompanied by a more perfect system, a more careful selection of agents, and a broader training of the men upon whom fall the responsibilities of control.

Yet better illustration of the necessity of such an institution as this, and of a General Staff to make its work effective, can be found than in the fate which befell the work of a soldier to whose memory I wish to pay honor to-day, Brevet Major Gen. Emory Upton, colonel of the 4th Artillery. Graduated from West Point in the year 1860, he became while almost a boy one of the most distinguished officers of the Civil War. He commanded successfully a battery of Artillery, a regiment of Infantry, a brigade of Infantry, a brigade of Artillery and a division of Cavalry. Constantly in the field, he exhibited in camp and march and in scores of battles dauntless and brilliant courage, strict and successful discipline, and the highest qualities of command. Professor Michler, revered authority, said of him: "No one can read the story of his brilliant career without concluding that he had a real genius for war, together with all the theoretical and practical knowledge which any one could acquire in regard to it. He was the equal, if not the superior, of Hoche, Desaix or Skobelev in all the military accomplishments and virtues, and up to the time when he was disabled by the disease which caused his death, he was, all things considered, the most accomplished soldier in our Service. His life was pure and upright, his bearing chivalric and commanding, his conduct modest and unassuming, and his character absolutely without blemish. History cannot furnish a brighter or simpler or less selfish patriotism, or of ambition unsullied by an ignoble thought or an unworthy deed."

After the close of the Civil War he addressed himself to the task of interpreting the lessons of that war to his countrymen for the improvement of our military system. Of his own motion he devised a new system of tactics, which being capable of adoption by a simple military order was adopted and revolutionized the tactics of the Army. On the recommendation of General Sherman he was sent around the world with two associate officers to study the armies of Europe and Asia, and upon his return he made a report which gave the results of all his accumulated experience and observation. He recommended the three-battalion formation in Cavalry and Infantry regiments. He recommended interchangeable service in staff and line as against the permanent staff department. He recommended examination as a condition to promotion. He recommended the establishment of a General Staff, and he recommended the general and systematic extension of military education. His recommendations had behind them all the prestige of his brilliant military career. They had the advocacy and support of the great soldier who then commanded the American Armies, General Sherman. They embodied the practical lessons of the Civil War, and the results of military science throughout the world. Yet his voice was as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. The Government did not even print his report, but with those of his associates it was filed in manuscript and forgotten among the millions of documents in the Archives of the War Department. General Upton subsequently printed the report himself for the benefit of the public through a private publisher. A copy may now and then be found at a second-hand bookstore. More than a quarter of a century later, and long after death had ended the restless striving of that far-seeing intelligence, other men working out the same problems with which he dealt found the sanity and wisdom of his conclusions and gave them effect. Were Upton living to-day, still upon the active list of the

Army, he would see all of the great reforms for which he contended substantially secured: The three-battalion system, the interchangeability of staff and line, examinations for promotion, and now, by the wisdom of the present Congress, the establishment of a General Staff, and the completion of the system of military education under the controlling body which will find its permanent home in the building whose cornerstone we lay to-day.

Many another officer has studied and striven and written and appealed in vain for improvements in the Military Service, and has passed away, and he and his work have been forgotten. The helplessness of the single individual who seeks to improve a system has settled into hopelessness. The wisdom acquired in such officer's experience has been buried with him. Only an institution perpetual but always changing in its individual elements, in which by conference and discussion a consensus of matured opinion can be reached, can perpetuate the results of individual effort, secure continuity of military policy, and command for its authorized, conclusive expressions of military judgment upon military questions the respect and effectiveness to which that judgment is entitled.

I am sure that I speak truly when I say the Presidents and Congresses and Secretaries of War invariably desire such aid in the performance of their duties; and for this I look with hope and confidence to the General Staff of the Army and its great adjunct, the War College, which we are now establishing.

REMARKS BY MAJOR GENERAL YOUNG.

"It is said by one of the most careful writers and military students of our Mother Country that 'the main qualities which characterize the American soldier from the European soldier are shrewdness, strength, valor and personal intelligence. The natural initiative of the American and the general fearlessness of responsibility are as conspicuous among the soldiers as in the nation at large.'"

"When we contemplate the colossal sacrifice of human life in the Federal and Confederate Armies during the Civil War, on the altar of patriotism and love of country, for principles which, although diametrically opposed, were equally dear to their hearts, we are profoundly impressed with the inheritance of grand qualities in our people which enable them to give their lives a willing sacrifice for their country. This unselfish patriotism displayed by the soldiers of our country during the Civil War commanded the admiration of the world. Neither Northern nor Southern considered his life the most precious of earthly possessions."

"The children of these men are as much as may be to become the beneficiaries of this War College, indirectly, or remotely. We owe it to them that they shall have fair opportunity for discipline of the mind; for improving and fostering those inherent qualities which gave birth to our nation, which guarded us in our infancy, which sustained us in childhood, and which carried us to where we stand to-day, the leading nation of the world. We owe it to the memory of those brave patriots who sacrificed their lives on the field of glory that we might live and enjoy the government of the most beneficent of nations. Rather than assume that soldiers are consumed by an inordinate and bloodthirsty ambition, it is better to believe that a man who has been brought up from his youth to render loyal obedience is less likely to run counter to constituted authority than one who has not. Our Armies in Cuba, in Porto Rico and in the Philippines turned over their conquests to civil officers as soon as war had ceased."

"The solid foundation of the unselfish patriotism of the American soldier is his great pride in the manhood of his race."

"Having gained this prominence among nations, we must be diligent and vigilant to maintain this supremacy by a studious, righteous and just system of national administration and international relations."

"In all nations war is the instrument of diplomacy; in our country the soldier is the servant of the State. There is, then, a logical reason for this institution for the laying of whose cornerstone we are assembled here to-day under the shadow of the capital of our country."

"The art of war is difficult. To apply strategic principles correctly the commander must be able to accommodate strategy to political exigencies. He must have a clear knowledge of men as well as of questions of supplies and transportation in all their numerous branches; of sanitation, and of every detail concerning the moral and physical well-being of his troops. But as it is impossible for a commander to personally superintend all the details necessary to the thorough preparation of an army for efficient field operations, he must be surrounded by an efficient staff—a body of trained soldiers who have studied and worked out to a successful solution all problems in these questions, and who realize the enormous responsibilities that rests on the commander who has in his keeping not only the lives of his patriotic soldiers, but the honor and the life of his Government. The fate of a battle may sometimes depend on a matter that would appear of small importance to the uneducated soldier. Knowledge gained by study, or born of experience, or that which is better—a study and experience—is essential in preparation for war. The best means to avert a war is to be fully prepared for it. When war is inevitable it should be made quick, and the contest should be made as short, sharp and decisive as the full power of our Government and the best ability of our country could make it. It is the duty of the War College Board to carry out the intentions and purposes of our honored commander-in-chief and his most worthy Secretary of War, to see to it that the young officers of our Army shall have full opportunity for attaining a high grade of efficiency in their chosen profession, and that our Army is comparable to the armies of the world as our Government compares with the other governments."

LIFE AT MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Feb. 14, 1903.

The 15th Infantry and the 9th Cavalry, comprising the troops located at this resort, have been the recipients of much hospitality from its citizens. British and American men-of-war have dropped anchors in the placid bay that shines out to view from the sloping hillsides covered by khaki tents (our present dwellings), and the officers of these navies have lent their brilliancy and geniality to kindred in arms who tread a firmer foundation than Neptune's domain offers. The spacious and magnificent halls of Del Monte have echoed to the sounds of gaiety, where the blue and the yellow vied with each other in gallantries to the queens. But last Friday evening, Feb. 6, one of the most delightful entertainments ever enjoyed in this part of the country was given by Lieutenants Morrow, Pilcher, Estes, and Love, of the 9th Cavalry. The dance was held in Mariposa Hall, which was beautifully decorated in yellow and in the winter greens of California. Maids were in attendance in the well-appointed dressing rooms; a delicious repast and an excellent punch were served in a Philippine room, hung with trophies from all parts of the islands. The officers and ladies of the 9th Cavalry and the 15th Infantry, guests of the town and a number from San Francisco participated in the dance of the season. Each of these officers is a delightful host, and the combination can easily be imagined.

"COME AGAIN."

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate on Feb. 20 passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill, H.R. 17040, the substance of which we gave in our issue of Jan. 31, page 527.

The Senate passed and the House has agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 16, which provides statutes in Washington to Count Pulaski and Baron von Steuben. The Senate on Feb. 23 agreed to Mr. Rawlins' resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to courts-martial in the Philippines, amended to call for summaries of the records and testimony instead of the records in full, and omitting the records in the case of Major Waller of the Marine Corps from those asked for. The House Committee on the Philippines reported adversely Mr. Carmack's resolution authorizing it to sit during the recess of Congress for the purpose of prosecuting the investigation of affairs in the islands.

The Sundry Civil bill as reported to the Senate on Feb. 24 by the Committee on Appropriations shows an increase to the extent of \$4,701,700, and items aggregating \$1,272,000 were dropped off, making a net increase of \$3,429,700. The Committee added the following items among others: To Liliuokalani for the Crown lands of Hawaii, \$200,000; site for a General Army Hospital in Washington, \$75,000; rebuilding Rock Island Arsenal, \$185,000; purchase of land on Newport, R.I., harbor, \$100,000; new revenue cutters, \$360,000; new building for the National Museum to cost, \$3,500,000; new military post, \$750,000.

The War Department has transmitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury an estimate (\$1,765,892.50) of appropriation for "Ordnance and ordnance stores," required by the War Department to replace certain articles of stores and equipments destroyed by fire at Rock Island Arsenal on Feb. 11, 1903.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably an intended amendment to the general deficiency bill, proposed by Mr. Hale, to appropriate \$25,000, cost of repairing injuries by reason of mortar practice at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., on Aug. 23, 1902, to dwelling house of E. M. Ferguson, on Fishers Island; and \$3,806.72 for damages to private property by gun firing and mortar practice at Fort Preble, Maine, Winthrop, Mass., and Fort Hamilton, N.Y., as reported to Congress a year ago. This was stricken out of the Army Appropriation bill.

The President pro tempore of the Senate has appointed Mr. McComas and Mr. Daniel members of the Board of Visitors on the part of the Senate at the Naval Academy and Mr. Alger and Mr. Bacon members of the Board of Visitors at the Military Academy to attend the next annual examinations.

The Senate Committee on the Library has reported with an amendment S.R. 162, for the erection of a monument to John Paul Jones, and has reported adversely S.R. 48 for the same purpose.

Mr. Bate has submitted to the Senate intended amendments to the General Deficiency bill, to appropriate \$50,000 to pay for horses, saddles, and bridles taken from Confederate soldiers in violation of terms of surrender.

Mr. Pettus has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the General Deficiency bill, to extend to Jan. 1, 1905, the time fixed for governors of States to make claims for payment of expenses incurred in fitting out Volunteer troops for the war with Spain.

Mr. Penrose has submitted to the Senate intended amendments to the General Deficiency and Naval Appropriation bills, to appropriate \$633.97 to compensate Chief Eng. Albert C. Engard, U.S.N., retired, for difference between sea pay and shore duty pay; and to appropriate \$58,950 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to test the efficiency of the Gathmann gun system.

Mr. Teller has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, to insert: "That the number of chaplains in the Navy shall not exceed 30, 4 of whom shall have the rank of captain, 6 the rank of commander, 6 the rank of lieutenant commander, 6 the rank of lieutenant, and 8 the rank of lieutenant (junior grade): Provided, That no one shall be appointed a chaplain who has not completed the regular course in some college or university of recognized standing, besides the regular course in some theological seminary or divinity school of like standing, and who is not a regularly ordained clergyman: Provided further, That no applicant can become a chaplain until he shall have passed an examination upon his professional and other qualifications before a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy: Provided further, That the pay of chaplains in the Navy on the active list shall be the same, rank for rank, as provided in the personnel bill of March 3, 1899, for the officers of the line, Medical and Pay Corps of the Navy, and that the same conditions affecting and governing the pay and promotion of those officers shall apply to the pay and promotion of chaplains."

Mr. Cullom (for Mr. Proctor) has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, to appropriate \$35,000 for the purchase and improvement of 26 1-2 acres of land adjacent to Fort Totten, Willets Point, Long Island, as a proving ground for the school of submarine defense. Mr. Fairbanks submitted an amendment to the same bill, to appropriate \$121,000 for a military post at or near Indianapolis, Ind.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill S. 65, providing for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy, report it favorably without amendment and recommend its passage. This bill simply remedies existing law by providing that the time spent in the different branches of the United States military service be cumulative. This amendment to the existing "law on retirement for thirty years' service in any one branch" will carry out the spirit of the old law, which was to reward long patriotic service.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill S. 5219, to grant an honorable discharge from the military service to Robert C. Gregg, report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass. This bill passed the Senate Feb. 9, 1903, and as the report made by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate is very complete, the same is made a part of the Committee's report.

Mr. Gaines has submitted to the House a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy "to inform the House at the present session what contract, if made, what fees or commission he has paid or agreed to pay, if any, to any architect or other person not regularly employed by the Government at a fixed annual salary, for plans and specifications for (including supervision of) the building of the Naval Academy and other public works or buildings at Annapolis, Md. He will report the reasons why the architects of the Navy Department have not been required to do this work, if they have not."

Mr. Mudd (Rep., Md.) at the session of the House

Committee on Naval Affairs, on Feb. 20, moved to discharge the subcommittee on organization, rank and pay from consideration of the Senate bill granting Admiral Schley the pay and emoluments of a rear admiral on the active list, and order it favorably reported to the House. The motion met the opposition of all the Republican members of the Committee except Mr. Mudd, and of Messrs. Kitchin of North Carolina and Tate of Georgia, Democrats.

The Senate, on Feb. 25, passed bills granting monthly pensions of \$25 to the widow of 2d Lieut. Henry M. Harrington, 7th U.S. Cav.; \$40 to the widow of Lieut. Col. Isaac Arnold, jr., Ordnance Dept., U.S.A.; \$20 to the widow of Chaplain John R. Matnews, U.S.N.; and \$50 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Col. John M. Stotsenburg, 1st Nebraska Vols., war with Spain.

The Senate on Feb. 25 passed H.R. 13605, authorizing the President to summon G. A. Detchemendy, late captain, U.S.A., before a retiring board, to inquire whether at the date of his resignation he was incapacitated for active service, whether such incapacity was the result of an incident of service, and whether his resignation should have been accepted as valid, and upon the results of the inquiry to appoint him a captain of Infantry, retired.

THE QUESTION OF LINEAL RANK.

The long-pending question of lineal rank of the lieutenants of the Army will be definitely settled one way or the other by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at a special meeting to be held to-day (Feb. 28.) At the regular meeting of the Committee on Feb. 26, the memorandum on the question submitted to Senator Cockrell by the attorneys for the lieutenants dissatisfied with the lineal rank arrangement made by Secretary Root, which we printed Feb. 21, together with Secretary Root's explanation of the matter, were given some consideration, and a special sub-committee having charge of the entire question, consisting of Senators Cockrell, Foraker and Pettus, was appointed and directed to make a report at a special meeting. Secretary Root, has written to the Senate Committee calling attention to the situation, and there is practically no doubt, that the nominations will be confirmed Feb. 28.

We have already made some reference to the serious situation that would ensue in case the Senate failed to act this session upon the nominations of lieutenants now before the Committee on Military Affairs. The nominations of twelve captains of the Artillery Corps, who have received interim commissions are now pending before the Committee. These begin with and include Morgan, No. 185 and go to and include John R. Proctor, jr., No. 196. Unless they are confirmed by March 4 their interim commissions will expire, and the officers will be out of the Service or will have to fall back to the grade of 1st lieutenants. The nominations of twenty-two 1st lieutenants of the Artillery Corps are also pending, all of whom have been given interim commissions, and which begin with and include Collins, No. 176, and go to an including Lipop, No. 197. The same situation applies to these 1st lieutenants as applies to the captains: if they are not confirmed by March 4, they will either be forced out of the Service entirely or will have to fall back to the grade of 2d lieutenant. At the present time there are but ten vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenants in the Artillery Corps. The twenty-two officers whose interim commissions as 1st lieutenants expire with the end of this Congress on March 4, cannot well fall back to their former status as 2d lieutenants without making, in the grade of 2d lieutenant an excess of twelve over the number allowed by law. This, of course is impossible, and it therefore follows that even if the President so desired he could not appoint twelve of these 1st lieutenants to their former places. It so happens, also, that in the case of every one of these twenty-two 2d lieutenants holding interim commissions as 1st lieutenants, a 2d lieutenant has already been appointed (and confirmed by the Senate) specifically, vice so and so, promoted, and the places which they formerly held have, therefore, been filled. It naturally follows from this that these officers would be left entirely out of the Army if their nominations are not confirmed, and the same may be said of the twelve captains of Artillery mentioned above. If these officers are dropped out of the Army, to go in again they would have to be appointed 2d lieutenants, and go to the bottom of the list of that grade. As many of them have now passed the age limit of twenty-seven years this would be impossible in many cases.

There are forty-five nominations of 1st lieutenants of Cavalry also pending before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, who have been given recess, or interim commissions, and who begin with and include Pilcher, No. 180, and go to and including Austin, No. 224. These could not fall back to the grade of 2d lieutenant without making the number of officers in that grade thirty-five in excess of the number authorized by law, and all of their places have been filled by second lieutenants specifically appointed to fill their respective vacancies. In the Infantry arm there are 107 nominations of 1st lieutenants who hold interim commissions from Agnew, No. 335 to and including Pike, No. 444. If these should have to fall back to their former grade there would be a surplus of fifty-eight over the number authorized for the grade by law, and all of their places have also been specifically filled. The names of the officers affected are as follows: To be captains, Artillery: Morgan, Hilton, Glasgow, Foster, Willis, Stewart, Douglas, Patten, Hall, Kimmel, Smith (Wright), Proctor, Hains, Carr, Phisterer.

Infantry: Chauncey B. Humphrey.
To be 1st lieutenants, Cavalry: Pilcher, Jones, (F. M.), Briand, Wagner, Miller, Wells, Clouton, Nolan, Reed, Gibbins, Thomas, Cole, Tompkins, Poillon, Kimball, Purinton, Biegler, Glover, Carson, Cox, Coughlan, Deltrick, Goin, Bowie, Turner, Herman, Lear, Tyner, Woude, Martin, Mowry, McKenney, McGee, Young, Enslow, Hazard, Winnie, McNarney Knox, Kittenhouse, Taylor, Hasson, MacKinlay, Johnston, Austin, Smyser, Richter, Stejle, Hemphill, Seane.
Artillery: Collins, McAllister, Arnold, Covington, Griffin, Abbott, Taylor, English, Wilhoit, Hasbrouck, Garber, Dunn, Power, Long, Ball, Welsh, Mitchell, Dengler, Williams, Cotchett, Mason, Lipop, Ryan, Campbell, Green.

Infantry: Agnew, Ragsdale, Bright, Chapman, Parker, Mould, Jackson, Gordon, Chamberlain, Hughes, Bonnafon, Humber, Kinzie, Brady, Armstrong, Clark, Page, Hitt, Beck, Norwood, Rees, Bolton, Cullison, Bennett, Noble, Burbank, Osborn, Wright, McDaniel, Wilson, Ball, Wierenstein, Robbins, McLaughlin, Mitchell, Como, Coburn, Greer, Whitfield, Hamilton, Carroll, Brown, Loeh, Nelson, Baker, Cordier, Aul, Loud, Sayer, Hall, Rutherford, Anderson, Carter, Potts, Whipple, Brown, Fugua, Elmore, Macmanus, Wade, Goodrich, Barber, Hartshorn, Elliott, Scrags, Lister, Comstock, Standiford,

Young (F. S.), Buchanan, Moorman, Morrow, Gasser, Huttenutter, Wilson, Stone, Young (H. G.), Bishop, Smith, (W. O.), La Motte, Holley, Stayer, Errington, Shaw, Plummer, Reese, Tarlton, Anox, Castle, Halpin, Blasland, Spiller, Allen, Andres, Ward, Patterson, Rogers, Bracken, England, Nowlen, Parker, Voris, Curtis, Kelso, Davidson, Kumpke, Baker, MacGregor, Dunn, Chamberlin, Whitson, Johnson, Grinstead, Williams, Corey, Pike, Ferguson, Crockett, Snyder, McClelland.

We published last week (p. 599) the letter on the subject of the lineal rank of lieutenants addressed by Senator Cockrell to the Secretary of War, the memorandum accompanying it and the reply of Secretary Root to this letter and memorandum. We now give the extract which follows from the reply to Secretary Root by the Senate Committee:

It is true that one approaching a subject from the standpoint of self-interest may reach conclusions at which a disinterested investigator would not arrive; and it is also true that, having arrived at a conclusion, from whatever point he started, one may unconsciously be impressed by arguments, or facts leading to a different conclusion much less than he would be if he were just taking up the matter. And it may be added that, speaking generally, about the only practical way of testing the correctness of a decision affecting many is for some one interested to question it. Then, with both sides and perhaps many views presented, it is the office of impartial judgment, thus enlightened, to survey the whole field, weigh everything brought forward, and decide correctly. Upon reading the memorandum submitted to Secretary Root and his argument thereon in the form of a letter to Senator Cockrell, one must be impressed by the fact that he does not touch upon the subject of the Artillery appointments, or the proposition urged in the memorandum that every officer is legally entitled to rank from the date specified in his commission as that from which he shall rank.

Without again going over the ground with reference to either of these matters, but referring to what is said in the memorandum concerning them, it is most respectfully asserted that no one can afford to disregard what amounts to a demonstration of the correctness of the position taken in the memorandum. It is true beyond controversy that the increase of the Artillery was required by the clear and express mandate of the law to be made in different increments. It is undisputed that it was made in increments, six different ones, as Secretary Root himself declared in his letter to Senator Hawley last summer, wherein he recommended legislation to commission all Artillery lieutenants from the same date—Feb. 2, 1901. These Artillery lieutenants were appointed and commissioned to rank from different specified dates, corresponding with the dates of the several increments. The law in most positive terms and most clearly forbade the appointment of Artillery officers except as the increases of men were made.

Always hitherto the date from which, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, an officer was appointed and commissioned to rank has been the date from which he ranked. The law as to this is unchanged—entirely what it has been for more than a century. It is earnestly hoped that this just principle will now be upheld.

Of the second lieutenants of the Artillery nominated for promotion to first lieutenants, only a few were appointed to rank from Feb. 2, 1901. Nearly all were appointed to rank from May, or July, or August, or September. Nearly all belong to the later increments, not one of whom could legally have been appointed to rank from Feb. 2 unless he had been put into the February increment and some other one actually included in that increment had been left out of it. All that is asked is that the Senate adhere to its decision as to the dates from which these lieutenants of the several increments respectively shall rank. The President, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, appointed some of them to rank from Feb. 2 and others to rank from later dates. Those appointed to rank from the later dates should not be promoted ahead of those appointed to rank from the earlier dates. This is insisted upon as lawful and right.

ALLOWANCES FOR LONGEVITY PAY.

The letter which follows has been addressed to the Secretary of War:

Washington, D.C., Feb. 14, 1903.

Sir: Under date of Jan. 29, 1902, the House Committee on War Claims favorably reported the bill (H.R. 6648) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to adjudicate the claims of certain officers of the Army for arrearages of longevity pay. (House Report No. 188.)

Under date of April 24, 1902, the Senate Committee on Claims favorably reported a similar bill (Senate bill 2341, Senate Report No. 1268). This bill was passed by the Senate on June 25, 1902; sent to the House and there referred to the Committee on War Claims, which committee favorably reported the same on Jan. 13, 1903 (House Report No. 3102), and it was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Copies of the several reports referred to are herewith inclosed, and by reference to which it will be seen that the War Department on two occasions recommended favorable action by Congress on similar measures, and particular attention is invited to the report of Paymaster General Bates, which is printed in said reports.

In conformity with Executive order of Jan. 31, 1902, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, we respectfully petition Congress, through you, to pass the said Senate bill No. 2341, now pending in the House of Representatives, providing the means, through the Court of Claims, for the adjustment of these long-pending claims, the justice of which has been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, but which have been withheld by erroneous decisions of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department. This is not a petition for increase of pay, nor does the pending measure carry an appropriation, but simply refers to the Court of Claims the question as to whether or not there is anything due officers of the Army as arrearages of longevity pay, and we therefore most respectfully but earnestly request your favorable recommendation for the passage of said bill.

This is signed by twenty-eight officers: E. A. Carr, R. H. Montgomery, Ezra B. Fuller, Jno. S. Loud, Jno. F. Guilfoyle, J. P. Walker, H. N. Moss, F. W. Sibley, J. G. Tilford, Frederick Fuger, Wm. Sinclair, Lewis Merriam, Wm. D. Conrad, O. R. Wilcox, H. M. Kendall, G. W. Baird, J. E. Cusack, T. T. Norvell, Henry Romeyn, R. G. Carter, Herbert Cushman, M. J. Hogarty, Jno. E. Summers, Geo. F. Foote, W. A. Miller, A. S. Burt, Wright Rivers, S. J. Mulhall.

This letter has been transmitted to Congress and is printed in a Congressional document in which the favorable reports on the bill are quoted. It should receive prompt consideration, as it only asks for action on a claim the justice of which has been admitted by both houses of Congress.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL A LAW.

On page 525 of our issue for January 31 we published the Army Appropriation bill, as it passed the House and was reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. In the bill as it finally becomes a law we note the following changes from the bill as we published it. To the proviso concerning the Signal Corps, as we printed it, the following is added: "Provided further, that the President be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer of the Signal Corps as chief of the telegraph and cipher bureau of the Executive Office, who shall have, while so serving, the rank, pay, and allowances of a major."

All relating to the General Staff was stricken from the bill, that being now provided for in a separate bill.

The proviso authorizing the promotion of officers of the Civil War one grade on retirement has been stricken out, and the section concerning retired officers now reads as follows, and this is all of it:

"For pay of officers on the retired list and for officers who may be placed thereon during the current year \$1,700,000: Provided, that in addition to the detail of retired officers now authorized by law, it shall hereafter be lawful for the Secretary of War to detail, whenever in his judgment the public interests require it, not exceeding twenty retired officers, for service in connection with the organized militia in the States or Territories, upon the request of the Governors thereof, and such retired officers shall be entitled, while so employed, to receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grades. For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, \$425,000: Provided, that hereafter, except in case of officers retired on account of wounds received in battle, no officer now on the retired list shall be allowed or paid any further increase of longevity pay, and officers hereafter retired, except as herein provided, shall not be allowed or paid any further increase of longevity pay above that which had accrued at date of their retirement. In all \$2,125,000."

The proviso allowing officers to deposit money at three per cent. is stricken from the bill as passed.

The allowances for injuries received from gun and mortar firing have also been stricken from the bill. To the proviso authorizing the enlistment in our Army of citizens of Porto Rico the following is now added: "Provided, that all Volunteer officers now in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment shall be mustered out on June 30, 1904, and their places be filled by detail from the line of the Army: Provided further, that any vacancy now existing or which may occur between now and June 30, 1904, shall be filled by detail from the line of the Army."

The appropriation for barracks and quarters in the Philippines is reduced to \$500,000, and the words "to be immediately available" are stricken out. The appropriation of \$100,000 to purchase heavy furniture for officers' quarters is stricken out, and also the permission to use part of the proceeds of the sale of the Indianapolis Military Reservation to pay an assessment.

At the end of the appropriation of \$500,000 for post exchange and other buildings it is provided that not more than \$40,000 of this sum shall be expended at any one post or station.

The appropriation for the purchase of the battle field of Balls Bluff is stricken out, and that for the reimbursement of officers and men for the expenses incurred by sickness when they were absent from duty on leave or furlough, between April 21, 1898, and April 11, 1899.

After the appropriation of \$2,500 for prizes for rifle firing the following is added: "Provided further, that for the purpose of furnishing the necessary articles requisite to fully arm, equip, and supply each regiment, battalion, squadron, company, troop, battery, signal, engineer and hospital corps and medical department of the organized militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia with the same armament and equipment as are now prescribed for corresponding branches of the line or staff of the Regular Army, without cost to said States, Territories, or the District of Columbia, but to remain the property of the United States, and to be accounted for in the manner now prescribed by law, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, on the requisitions of the Governors of the several States and Territories, or the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, to issue the said armament and equipment to the organized militia; and the sum of \$2,000,000 is hereby appropriated and made immediately available until expended for the procurement and issue of the articles constituting the same."

With these exceptions the bill passed is as we printed it Jan. 31.

PROPOSED NAVY BILL AMENDMENTS.

The following intended amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill have been submitted to the Senate:

By Mr. Penrose: To increase the salary of one clerk to department at navy yard, League Island, Pa., from \$1,200 to \$1,400.

By Mr. Teller: Relative to the appointment, rank, and pay of chaplains in the Navy.

By Mr. Alger: To appropriate \$5,000 for the erection in Arlington Cemetery, Va., of a monument to Charles Vernon Gridley, late captain in the U.S. Navy, and commander of the flagship Olympia in the battle of Manila Bay.

By Mr. Mallory: To appropriate \$120,000 for the erection of a building for the Bureau of Equipment at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

By Mr. Burton: To appropriate \$150,000 to assist N. F. Chamberlain & Co. in raising the battleship Maine.

To increase the salary of one professor of French and one professor of English at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., from \$2,200 to \$2,500 each.

By Mr. McComas: That officers selected to fill vacancies in the grade of field officers in any of the staff departments shall be taken from officers on the active list not below the grade of captain who shall have seen not less than seven years' service as commissioned officers in the Marine Corps, instead of ten years' service.

By Mr. Fairbanks: That Section 1379, Revised Statutes, be amended to read "Sec. 1379. No person shall be appointed assistant paymaster who is, at the time of such appointment, less than 21 or more than 28 years of age; nor until his physical, mental, and moral qualifications have been examined and approved by a board of paymasters appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and according to such regulations as he may prescribe."

By Mr. Penrose (by request): Under sub-head of

"Ordnance and ordnance stores" insert provision appropriating \$3,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to test the efficiency of the Gathmann system, and authorizing him to purchase from Louis Gathmann one 18-inch torpedo shell containing 350 pounds of gun cotton, a detonating fuse, and other equipments representing the latest developments of the Gathmann system; appropriating \$54,450 to construct a steel barge according to plans already prepared by Naval Constructor Bowles, described in House Document No. 194, 56th Congress, 2d session; and for other expenses of such test appropriating \$1,500, making a total of \$58,950. "The object of this test is to explode the shell at the water line against the heaviest part of the floating target (which is to represent the strongest part of the heaviest battleship), and sink it in deep water and settle beyond dispute that one round from a Gathmann gun will sink or disable a battleship, regardless of range or angle of impact."

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1904—H.R. 16970—which was passed by the House on Jan. 26, has been reported to the Senate by the Committee on Military Affairs with the following amendments: Insert a proviso "That in addition to the Corps of Cadets now authorized by law, there shall be one from Porto Rico." The pay of the librarian is increased from two to three thousand five hundred dollars, and the appropriation for cleaning public buildings (not quarters) from \$1,500 to \$2,000. For replacing crockery, tablecloths, etc., to be immediately available and to be expended without advertising, \$1,000 is provided. The appropriation of \$20,000 for a wagon road from the railroad station is made immediately available. For gas and electric fixtures, for new officers' mess and quarters, \$2,000 is provided, and for relaying terrace platform of memorial hall, additional to amount already appropriated, \$5,000, both sums to be immediately available; making the total for buildings and grounds \$91,157. There are a few other minor amendments.

VETO OF BILL RESTORING F. S. DAVIDSON.

To the Senate: I return herewith, without approval, Senate bill 1115, entitled "An act for the relief of Francis S. Davidson, late 1st lieutenant, 9th U.S. Cavalry." The beneficiary of this bill was in the Service for about nine years ending in December, 1875. He has not been in the Service for the past twenty-seven years. When in the Service he appears to have been an insubordinate and unprofitable officer. He was at one time a cadet at the West Point Academy, and was discharged, Jan. 31, 1865, by reason of deficiency in study and conduct. The academic board remarked of him at that time: "This is the second deficiency of Cadet Davidson in conduct, and he having shown himself regardless of the leniency heretofore extended to him, the board recommends that he be discharged."

From June 9, to Oct. 31, 1865, after the end of active hostilities of the Civil War, he was a lieutenant of Volunteers. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army March 7, 1867; promoted to be 1st lieutenant July 31, 1867. On the 20th of June, 1868, he was tried by court-martial for "neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and acquitted. The finding of acquittal was disapproved by the reviewing authority with the remark that the conduct of the accused "was not only irregular but insubordinate and disrespectful to his commanding officer." On the 4th of January, 1872, he was again tried by court-martial, and found guilty of disobedience of orders and violation of the sixth article of war, and was suspended from rank and pay for one month and reprimanded in General Orders. On Nov. 15, 1875, he was again tried by court-martial, and found guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," consisting of breach of arrest and gambling with enlisted men. Upon this he was dismissed the Service, from which he has remained separated for now more than twenty-seven years.

No act of special gallantry or conspicuous service marked the short period during which he was an officer of the Army. He is 56 years of age. The bill proposes to put him on the retired list, where he would be supported for the remainder of his life at public expense without rendering any return. It does not appear that he is subject to any physical disability incurred in the line of duty or otherwise. The treatment thus proposed is denied by law to all the officers whose service has been continuous and faithful, for they are not entitled to the benefits of the retired list until after forty years' service, or reaching the age of 64, or being physically disabled. That an officer with this record should be rewarded is wholly without justification, and if that should be done it would involve a confusion between the treatment accorded to loyal and faithful service and that accorded to insubordination and unfaithful service, which could not fail to be most prejudicial to the morale and efficiency of the Army.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, Feb. 21, 1903.

Brig. Gen. Tully McCrea, U.S.A., recently promoted from colonel, Artillery Corps, in command of Fort Flagler, Washington, was placed on the retired list Feb. 23 on his own application, after more than forty years' service. General McCrea was born in Mississippi and appointed to the Military Academy from Ohio in July, 1858. During the Civil War he received the brevets of 1st lieutenant, captain and major, for gallant and meritorious service. In July, 1900, he was appointed colonel of the 6th Artillery. Three other officers recently promoted to the grade of brigadier general have also been retired this week after long and faithful service. These are Gen. Eli L. Huggins, Gen. G. A. Goodale and Gen. Morris C. Foote. General Huggins recently commanded the 2d Cavalry at Fort Myer. He volunteered as a private in the 2d Minnesota Infantry at the outbreak of the Civil War, and was mustered out as a 1st lieutenant in the 1st Minnesota Artillery. In February, 1886, he was appointed 2d lieutenant, 2d Regular Artillery, and was transferred to the 2d Cavalry in April, 1879. He reached the grade of colonel in November, 1901. Generals Goodale and Foote also began their military careers as privates in the Volunteer Army at the beginning of the war between the States, and both were honorably mustered out in advanced rank. Both were appointed to the Regular establishment in the summer of 1866. In April, 1901, General Goodale, who is a native of Maine, was appointed colonel of the 17th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. General Foote, who is a native of New York, was appointed colonel of the 28th Infantry, serving in the Philippines in April, 1902.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Edith Louise Woodruff, daughter of Col. Charles A. Woodruff, U.S.A., was married on Feb. 4 at Denver, Col., to Mr. Roger Williams.

Miss Anna Louis Maus, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. M. Maus, U.S.A., was married on Feb. 10 in San Francisco, Cal., to Lieut. Laurence Halstead, 13th Inf., by Rev. George C. Adams of the First Congregational Church. The wedding was a quiet one, owing to the illness of the groom's father, there being no one present except the immediate family of the bride. Lieutenant Halstead, who is the son of Col. Benton Halstead of Cincinnati, and a nephew of Murat Halstead, was graduated from West Point in 1899. His first assignment took him to Porto Rico, where he served until the spring of 1901. He was then ordered to the Philippine islands, remaining there until July of 1902. At present he is on duty at the discharge camp, Angel Island, as adjutant. The bride and groom left after the wedding for the east. They expect to be absent for about two months.

Miss Clara Dudley and Lieut. John Griswold Livingston, U.S.A., were married in Lexington, Ky., Feb. 21 at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Benjamin W. Dudley, Bishop Lewis W. Burton and Dean Lee officiating. The bride is a descendant of the Dudley and Warfield families in Kentucky.

Miss Irma Cody, daughter of Col. Wm. F. Cody, and Lieut. Clarence Armstrong Stott of the 12th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, were married at North Platte, Neb., Feb. 24. In the absence of Colonel Cody, the bride was given away by Dr. D. Frank Powell of Milwaukee, an intimate friend of the bride's father. Colonel Cody sent from England a cablegram of congratulations and his blessing.

Lieut. John Griswold Livingston, Art. Corps, who has recently been on leave at Islip, Long Island, was married Feb. 21 at Lexington, Ky., at the home of the bride's mother, to Miss Clara Miller Dudley. The wedding was a quiet one, as the bridegroom was injured some months ago at Fort Baker, Cal., and has not quite recovered. The bride is the only daughter of the late Dr. B. W. Dudley, and inherited a large fortune from her mother's relatives. Lieutenant Livingston was a Volunteer in Cuba and later in the Philippines, where he rendered excellent service.

Miss Annie Yvonne Pike, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pike of New York, and Capt. Alfred Theodore Smith, 12th U.S. Inf., were married in Washington, D.C., Feb. 24, at the home of the bride's parents, 1735 P street, in the presence of a company of relatives and intimate friends. The ceremony was followed by an informal reception. Rev. Dr. Alfred Harding, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Hamilton Pike, as maid of honor, and Capt. Wilbur E. Dove, U.S.A., acted as best man. The front drawing room of the family residence, which was prettily decorated with palms, white roses and sweet peas, was the scene of the wedding. The bride wore a gown of white satin crepe de Chine, trimmed with a broad flounce of old family lace on the skirt and chignon and pearls on the bodice. She wore a tulle veil and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and sweet peas. The maid of honor wore white lace and carried pink sweet peas. A reception followed the ceremony. After a short wedding trip Captain Smith and his bride will go to Fort Bliss, Texas, where the former is stationed.

Lieut. Leonard Taylor Cutter, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Cordelia Downs, the daughter of Mrs. H. A. Downs, and the late Geo. W. Downs of Port Townsend, Washington, were married in St. Marks church, Seattle, Wash., Feb. 9, 1903, by the Rev. J. P. Llywd. The wedding was strictly private, only the immediate relatives being present.

A pretty wedding occurred in Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 24, when Miss Francis Ogilvie was united in marriage to Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf., U.S.A. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mr. Thomas K. Mann. The Rev. J. A. Register, S.T.D., officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Charlotte Ogilvie, as maid of honor, and her two little nieces, Miss Alison Mann and Miss Fanny Mann. Capt. Peter C. Harris, 9th U.S. Inf., was best man. The house decorations were in pink and green, palms, roses and spring flowers adorning the rooms. The reception room, in which the ceremony took place, was lavishly decorated with palms, and a string orchestra furnished music. The bride was handsomely gowned in a robe of white voile cloth, made en traine, the bodice cut decollete with garnitures of point lace. She wore a long tulle veil fastened with a spray of heather, which is considered by the Scotch people an emblem of good luck. Her bouquet was a shower of pink roses. Miss Charlotte Ogilvie was gowned in white mousseline de soie, trimmed in Valenciennes lace. She carried a bunch of violets. The bride's mother wore a robe of black uncut velvet with garniture of duchesse lace. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held. A buffet supper was served in the dining room, which was entirely in pink, roses and candelabra decorating the table. Captain and Mrs. McFarland will leave on April 1 for the Philippines, to be gone two years.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Esther Barr Gustin, mother of Capt. Joseph H. Gustin, U.S.A., retired, and grandmother of Lieut. Wm. Gustin Ball, 3d U.S. Inf., died at Blanchester, Ohio, Feb. 16.

Shadrach Corbin, father of Adjutant General Corbin, U.S.A., died at his home, in Batavia, Ohio, Feb. 21, at the age of ninety-three. General Corbin was greatly affected by the sad news, and started for Batavia at once to attend the funeral.

Mr. W. H. Crank, who died at Houston, Tex., Feb. 23, 1903, was the father of Lieut. R. K. Crank, U.S.N., and a prominent lawyer of Houston, where he had lived for thirty-five years. A native of Albemarle county, Va., he served in the Confederate army from April, 1861, till the surrender, serving on the staffs of Generals Eccles and Breckinridge and attaining the rank of major.

Eliza Webb Lippitt, widow of the late Gen. Francis J. Lippitt, and mother of Mrs. Rae, wife of Capt. C. W. Rae, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 19 in her seventy-eighth year.

"The death of Mrs. S. E. Buford, which occurred at Oakland, the old Antebellum home near Cartersville, Ga., on Jan. 25, 1903, was the passing of one of the old South," a correspondent says. "Her home was noted for hospitality and she was loved and admired for her beautiful Christian character and cultured mind. Of a family of eight children, only three survive her, Mrs. J. G. Greene, of Cartersville, Ga.; Dr. Oliver H. Buford, U.S.A., and Rev. A. J. Buford, of Alabama. Mrs. Buford was Miss Sarah E. Jackson, born in Georgia in 1820, and married in 1838, coming of a prominent Virginia

family, being closely related to Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. Her father was the youngest of eighteen children, and settled in Georgia when a young man. His father and nine brothers served through the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Emily Ayres Adams, widow of Hon. John Quincy Adams, and mother of the wife of Major W. C. Borden, Med. Dept., U.S.A., died at Chawmont, N.Y., Feb. 18.

Mrs. Mary C. Colby, wife of Pay Inspector Henry G. Colby, and mother of Civil Eng. Safford K. Colby, New York City, and of Asst. Paym. Frederick B. Colby, U.S.N., died at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14, instead of at Brooklyn, N.Y., as has been previously stated.

Mrs. Eva Lorillard Kip who died in New York, Feb. 23, was the widow of Lawrence Kip, son of Bishop Kip of California, who entered the Army as 2d lieutenant, 4th Artillery, in 1857, rose to the rank of captain 3d Artillery, served gallantly during the Civil War as a major and A.D.C., was breveted major and lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious service, and resigned, Nov. 1, 1867. Mrs. Kip was the daughter of the late Peter Lorillard and the sister of the late Pierre Lorillard. Colonel Kip was at the Military Academy from July 1, 1853, to May 31, 1854. Of his classmates there are still living James W. Forsyth, Edmund C. Bainbridge, John A. Barriger, Fitzhugh Lee, James McMillan, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Richard Lador and Chas B. Stivers.

Major Emil Adam, U.S.A., retired, who died at Belleville, Ill., Jan. 17 last, was a 2d lieutenant in the 9th Illinois Volunteers, April 25, 1861, rising to the rank of captain in August, 1864. He joined the 144th Illinois Volunteers Sept. 1, 1864, and was honorably mustered out as major July 14, 1865. He was appointed a 1st lieutenant in the 39th U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, and was retired when major of the 6th Cavalry, March 8, 1893. The wife of Capt. Henry Kirby, 10th U.S. Inf., is his daughter.

John R. Waddy, who died at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1903, resigned from the Army July 28, 1861, at that time being a 1st lieutenant in the 4th Artillery.

Mr. Hammond Hicks, who died in Rockland County, N.Y., Feb. 21, was the brother-in-law of Capt. Philip P. Powell, U.S.A.

Col. James Madison Cutts, who for twenty-one years had been employed in the War Department, died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 23. He served as a captain of the 11th Infantry in the Civil War and on General Burnside's staff. He was twice breveted for gallant and distinguished conduct. He resigned from the Army in June, 1868. Colonel Cutts was the brother-in-law of Gen. Robert Williams, formerly adjutant general of the Army. The sister of Colonel Cutts first married Stephen A. Douglas, so long Senator from Illinois, and after his death she became the wife of General Williams.

Capt. Franklin M. Kemp, Med. Dept., U.S.A., died at Nueva Caceres, P.I., at 3:15 p.m., Feb. 23, 1903. Captain Kemp was born at Holbrook, Suffolk county, N.Y., March 3, 1872. He was appointed 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Oct. 26, 1896, and has had the following service in the United States Army: Under a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., from November, 1896, to March, 1897; on duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington to February, 1898; with exploring expedition under Captain Eldridge in Alaska to May, 1898; in the Philippine Islands to August, 1899; on duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., to November, 1900, when he returned to the Philippine Islands, where he was on duty to date of his death.

After a brief illness, Willard H. Rees, a prominent pioneer of 1844, died Jan. 21 in Portland, Ore., at the home of his son, Dr. P. A. Rees. Mr. Rees was born in Dover, Del., Sept. 17, 1819, of sturdy Welsh parentage. Mr. Rees was a man of great force and influence in the early history of the States. In 1847 he was a member of the territorial legislature, and a member of the county committee. He was closely connected with the organization of the Pioneer Association. As a writer and speaker on historical topics, he took high rank. Comdr. Corwin P. Rees, U.S.N., is a brother. His son, Major H. L. Rees, is paymaster of the United States Army, with headquarters at Portland.

From Whipple Barracks, Ariz., under date of Feb. 14, a correspondent writes: "This little post was greatly shocked Sunday, Feb. 8, by the sudden death of Mr. Alfred Guiton, Quartermaster's clerk, from pneumonia. The deceased was born in Sussex, England, July 2, 1842, and came to this country when quite a boy. He enlisted in the Army, in May, 1862, and served as private, sergeant and sergeant major, 5th Cavalry, was honorably mustered out in May, 1865. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War he was appointed Quartermaster's clerk and went as such with Capt. George McK. Williamson to Porto Rico. After four years of service there, he returned to the United States much broken in health. He was assigned to Capt. Charles C. Walcott, jr., and ordered to this post. His wife, one son and two daughters survive him. They are in very straitened circumstances."

Thomas Vaughan Baker, assistant transport agent, Department of the Lakes, U.S.A., was killed at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25 in attempting to alight from a moving suburban train. Mr. Baker was sixty-two years old and had been a civilian employee of the Army for thirty-five years.

Mrs. Mary H. McKay, who died of heart disease at East Orange, N.J., Feb. 19, was the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Edmund McKay, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list in June, 1869, and a daughter of John H. Heald, of New Orleans. During the visit of the fleet of Admiral Farragut to that city during the war, she and Commander McKay met. At the close of the war they were married. Mrs. McKay is survived only by her husband.

Gen. Charles Camp Doolittle, a distinguished general officer of Volunteers from Michigan during the Civil War, died Feb. 20, at Toledo, Ohio.

Gen. George P. Ihrie, formerly an officer of the Army and the last surviving member of General Grant's Western staff, died in Ashbury Park, N.J., Feb. 26, of arterial sclerosis. General Ihrie entered the U.S. Military Academy July 1, 1845, from New Jersey, and was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 9th U.S. Artillery in June, 1855. He served with distinction in the Indian wars, and was one of the first officers to cross the continent with an Army train to California. He resigned Dec. 31, 1859, and was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 3d California Vols. Sept. 4, 1861. He was appointed colonel and A.A.D.C. to General Grant May 7, 1862, and received the brevet of brigadier general of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during a number of battles in the Civil War. He was a major and paymaster April 14, 1866, and resigned from the Army July 1, 1873. He also held the brevet ranks of

lieutenant colonel and colonel. At the time of the purchase of Alaska he was selected to go to Sitka with the first detachment of United States troops.

PERSONALS.

Capt. A. C. Blunt, A.C., on leave from San Juan, is visiting friends at Tremont place, Tremont, N.J.

Mrs. S. A. Wolf, wife of Major S. A. Wolf, 19th Inf., is at Fort Warren, Boston, Mass., on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Farr, wife of Capt. O. W. Farr, Art. Corps.

Lieut. Blanton Winship, 16th U.S. Inf., has recently been appointed adjutant of the 3d Battalion, with station at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Major General Chaffee and party rejoined at Governors Island Feb. 24, from a tour of inspection of posts in the southern portion of the Department of the East.

Capt. F. W. Coe, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Adams, R.I., this week, preparatory to going to Fort Totten, N.Y., to enter upon duty as adjutant of the School of Submarine Defense.

Mrs. Merriam, Miss Maude, and Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A., expect to visit their son, Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Totten this week, after which they will spend a month or more at the "Canoe" in Washington, D.C.

It is announced that Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and other members of the Peary Arctic Club, are determined, if possible, to secure \$150,000 to fit out another Arctic expedition in the spring, under the direction of Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, U.S.N.

The junior colonel of Cavalry is now Winfield S. Edgerly, who was graduated in 1870—nearly thirty three years' service. In 1897 just before the Spanish-American War the junior colonel of Cavalry was Samuel S. Sumner, who had thirty-five years' service when he attained that rank.

The promotion, on the retired list, of Lieut. Comdr. William P. Randall, U.S.N., "Sailor Bill," will be good news to a host of friends of the genial old sea dog, and will fill to the brim the cup of happiness of the recipient of this act of courtesy on the part of the President.

Mrs. Middleton Stuart Elliott, jr., wife of P. A. Surg. M. S. Elliott, U.S.N., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Charles K. Sherwood, of 946 President street, Brooklyn, N.Y., having arrived last week after an absence of two years in the Orient. Dr. Elliott is at present attached to the U.S.S. New York, flagship of the Pacific Squadron, which recently returned from the Asiatic Station.

Gen. Robert S. Foster, who served with distinction during the Civil War as a general officer of Volunteers, was reported dying at Indianapolis Feb. 22. He was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was its first junior vice-commander. He was United States Marshal for Indiana under President Garfield, and is now Quartermaster General of Indiana.

After about a year of arduous duty at Hong Kong in the superintendence of repairs and other Government work at the Kowloon Docks, Naval Constr. Elliott Snow, U.S.N., has been detached from that station and ordered home. Constructor Snow has been on the Pacific coast for several years previous to his present assignment, and has earned a leave of absence following his return to this country.

Commander and Mrs. Southerland, who have been giving weekly dinners during the season for their debutante daughter, on Friday, Feb. 20, at the last of the series, entertained the following guests: Miss Wilson, Miss Crosby, Miss Bloomer, Miss Washington, Miss Kearney, Miss Seckendorff, Viscount d'Alte, Minister from Portugal to Washington, Lieut. von Bredow, of the German Embassy, Mr. Henri Stroehlin, Viscount de Paramond, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy, Mr. Nash, Mr. Siebert and Mr. Hopkins.

Arthur Sherburne Hardy, of the class of 1869, U.S. Military Academy, United States Ambassador to Spain, has written for the Atlantic Monthly, a story which will be its chief serial for the present year. Mr. Hardy has been long engaged upon this story, which deals with American life of to day. Its plot turns upon complications in the money market in New York and love entanglements in a New Hampshire house-party. Judging from the instalments thus far published the story possesses all the charm and literary grace shown in Mr. Hardy's previous books, such as "Passe Rose" and "But Yet a Woman."

The present intention of Admiral Melville is to remain Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering until next August at least, and possibly until next January, when his tour of four years will actually end. As we recently pointed out, a mistake was made in the date of Admiral Melville's commission which led to the official order retaining him after he reached the retiring age of sixty-two years, to read so that he would remain in office until Aug. 8, 1903, instead of in January, 1904. There are many candidates for the billet of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, but Secretary Moody has assured us that no definite selection has yet been made. One of the officers most prominently mentioned at this time for the position is Capt. Charles W. Rae.

Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S.A., recently promoted from colonel, Corps of Engineers, was placed on the retired list on Feb. 23 on his own application, after more than forty years' service. General Mansfield entered the Military Academy from Connecticut in July, 1858, and shortly after his graduation in June, 1862, took command of the 24th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry for service in the Civil War. Being one of the star graduates, he was assigned to the Corps of Engineers, June 17, 1862, and reached the grade of colonel in July, 1898. He has recently been stationed at New York in charge of important river and harbor works in that vicinity. He received the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious services in the action at Port Hudson, and the brevet of major and lieutenant colonel, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

A very pleasant party was given by Captain Creary, Mrs. Creary, and Miss Creary at the post dancing hall at Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 31, military decorations adding most effectively to the brilliant effect. One notable feature of the dance music was the new waltz "Thalia" by Miss Creary, which has just been published, and which was played for the first time by the regimental band. Among the guests present were Mesdames Parker, White, Wood, McLaughlin, Park, Bird, Bennett, Smedley, Smith, Richards, Bartch, Pardee, Swift, Foreman, Clark, Rowland, Hepburn, R. G. Smith, King, McClure, Ferry, Bascom, Reeves, Sturges, Johnson, Wilkes, Downey; Misses Jacobs, Kinney, Miller, Read, Sherman, Neill; Lieutenant Miller, Colonel Rabb, Major Smith, Captains Sturges, Winn, Harbeson, Pardee, Major Downey, Lieutenants Merrill, Falls, Jackson, Greene, Farrar, White, Platt, Dr. Hepburn, Lieutenants Clark and Foreman.

Major John Biddle, U.S.A., made a flying visit to New York last week, and returned to Washington, D.C.

Contract Surg. J. W. Richards, U.S.A., on leave from Fort Mott, N.J., is visiting his family at Summit Hill, Pa.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., will review the 13th N.Y., at its armory in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening March 25.

Mrs. Bailey, wife of Lieutenant Bailey, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, D.C., from a visit to her sister, Miss Williams, in New York City.

The latest arrival into the Naval Pay Corps is Mr. Frederick H. Lemly, a nephew of Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, U.S.N., the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. Assistant Paymaster Lemly has received his commission.

James Monteith Schley, a nephew of Rear Admiral Schley, while in a cab en route to his home in New York City, Feb. 24, was knocked into the street, when the cab struck a mound of snow. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, but was soon able to go home.

Mrs. Woodruff, widow of Major Woodruff, entertained at a beautiful luncheon on Tuesday, Feb. 24 in honor of her sister-in-law, the wife of Colonel Woodruff, U.S.A. Among those present were Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Dewitt, Miss Miller, Mrs. R. C. Van Vleet and Mrs. Woodruff.

Mrs. Miles, wife of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., held her first reception since her return from the Philippines, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, when she was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Reber, wife of Col. Samuel Reber, U.S.A. Mrs. Miles enjoyed her trip and never looked better in her life, still she is glad to be in the midst of her many warm friends once more.

Brig. Gen. John V. Furey, recently promoted from colonel in the Quartermaster's Department, was retired Feb. 25. Born in New York, he began his military career as a private in the 84th New York Volunteer Infantry in April, 1861, and served throughout the Civil War. In January, 1867, he was appointed captain and A.Q.M. in the regular establishment. He received the brevet of major, for meritorious services during the Civil War, in the Q.M.D.

The reception given recently to the officers of the 16th Infantry, U.S.A., by the officers of the 5th Georgia Regiment, Georgia State troops, at the armory of the Atlanta Greys, was a delightful affair, the Atlanta Journal says. Col. Butler D. Price, commanding the 16th, with thirty of his officers met Governor Terrell, Colonel Anderson and the officers of the 5th. Refreshments were served and a very enjoyable evening was spent. It was the first opportunity the officers, Regular and Volunteer, had an opportunity of meeting each other.

Chaplain John H. Macomber, U.S.A., retired, reached his 67th birthday on Feb. 17, and is in excellent health and spirits. He takes plenty of exercise in both walking and bicycle riding, and now and then assists his brethren in supplying the pulpit and lecturing on Army experiences. He and his family are located at 447 N. Fourth street, in the beautiful little city of San Jose, California, which may be the future capital of the State. The Chaplain's daughter, Miss Esther, is a teacher of elocution and physical culture in the University of the Pacific.

Col. J. P. Story gave an elegant dinner for General Chaffee at Fort Monroe Feb. 19. It was followed by an elaborate reception at the club. The club presented a beautiful scene, for not only was it decorated artistically, but the officers all turned out in the new regulation uniforms and presented a most dazzling appearance. Colonel Story expressed regret that Mrs. Chaffee was not along so that the ladies could have been present at the reception. This wish was echoed many times, for there is no scene these fair creatures do not grace. Colonel Story and General Chaffee received the guests. Cigars and punch were served to make the affair both informal and delightful.

The President this week finally accepted the resignation of 2d Lieut. Algernon E. Sartoris, 10th Inf., a grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant, and a nephew of Gen. Frederick Grant. It will be recalled that when Lieutenant Sartoris first presented his resignation, several weeks ago, it was not definitely acted upon, but the young officer, who was only appointed last May, was called upon for his reasons for desiring to leave the Service. The understanding is that Gen. Frederick Grant opposed the acceptance of the resignation of his nephew, desiring that he remain in the Army. Mrs. Sartoris, the mother of Lieutenant Sartoris, recently expressed a desire that the resignation of her son be accepted, and asked the President that such action be taken, on the ground that she is in poor health and desires the constant presence of her son at her side.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that included in our list of naval cadets honorably discharged under the act of Aug. 5, 1882, were twenty-nine cadet engineers who were subsequently restored, the Supreme Court deciding that they were not affected by the act. Thirteen of these are now on the active list of the Navy, viz.: Wm. Strother Smith, DeWitt C. Hedgrave, Kenneth McAlpine, Lloyd Bankson, Gustav Kaemmerling, W. W. White, Solon Arnold, Martin A. Anderson, Blas C. Sampson, Albert Moritz, Harry G. Leopold, Robert B. Higginson and Ward P. Winchell. One other, Robt. Stewart, jr., is on the retired list; one, H. W. Hawthorne, voluntarily took his honorable discharge. Eleven resigned: R. J. Beach, T. J. Hogan, I. B. Parsons, T. B. Doust, W. H. Gantley, O. B. Schollenberger, A. R. Bush, Lyman B. Perkins, W. T. Webster, H. L. Hawthorne, C. H. Howland and O. C. Gantner. Beach and Perkins re-entered the Service temporarily during the Spanish War. Three have died, R. W. Gatewood, F. H. Conant, C. C. Willis. Of the other cadets named twenty-one—Caldwell, Buck, Cohen, Kase, Ford, Craven, Harmon, Parsons, Gimmilatt, Barnard, Wilson, Haseltine, McCreey Dutton, Caldwell, McMillan, Billings, Forshaw, Weeks, Emmet and Kent—served during the Spanish war. George and Vance are captains in the Army; Bryan, Balthis, O'Leary, Woods, Gray and Orr are paymasters in the Navy; Patterson and Boates are lieutenants in the Marine Corps and Joyner, Lewis, Johnson, Winram, Berry, Johnston, Edmonds, Cochran, Ballinger and Craig are lieutenants of the Revenue Cutter Service. Eleven others—Caldwell, Ballantine, Stewart, Littlehales, Ledbetter, Wilson, Smith, (S. F.), O'Malley, Caldwell, Billings, Witherspoon and Lerch—are in the civil service of the United States. This leaves sixty-nine who are not in the Government service, and most of these appear to be doing well in private employment. Harrison, Cohen, Hains, Ford, Harmon, Gimmilatt, Barnard, Wilson, Forshaw, Weeks, Kent and Wirt have been doing excellent service with the Navy militia. Clarke is Superintendent of Division, Pullman Co.; Craven is superintendent of New York City steamers; Perry is on duty at the Ohio Military Institute and Burts commands the Cleveland Horse.

Col. C. H. Alden, U.S.A., and Mrs. Alden are passing a few days at the New Willard, Washington, D.C.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. G. F. Dwyer, 21st U.S. Inf., at Fort Snelling, Minn., on Feb. 25.

Miss Ethelwynne Lewis, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Handbury, of the Engineer Corps, is visiting Major and Mrs. Leach, U.S. Engrs., at Fort Leavenworth.

Gen. and Mrs. Chas. F. Roe, of New York city, were the guests of Major and Mrs. F. W. Sibley, 2021 Hillier place, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Underwood, the mother of Lieutenant Underwood, U.S.A., has left Washington, D.C. where she has been visiting Mrs. Robert Scott, at her home in Oswego, N.Y.

The following appointments have been made to West Point: Peter A. McDonald, alt., Buffalo, N.Y.; Chas. H. Vankeuren, Wheeling, W. Va.; John M. Paris, alt., Perth, N.Y.

Miss Summerhayes, daughter of Colonel Summerhayes, U.S.A., has returned to New Bedford, Mass., to join her mother after a visit to Miss Wessells, daughter of Colonel Wessells, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C.

Miss Louise Lieber, daughter of Gen. G. N. Lieber, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lieber, is visiting friends in New York. Miss Lieber's marriage to Mr. Lawrence will take place on June 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tousey of Toledo, Ohio, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder. Lieutenants McMillan and Carpenter spent four days in Washington last week. Lieut. P. P. Bishop has been suffering from la grippe for the past week.

Lieutenant General Miles, U.S.A., gave a luncheon at his home in Washington, D.C., Feb. 21 in honor of his old Indian foe of the late seventies, Chief Joseph, the noted Nez Percés warrior. Mrs. Miles and several other women were present. Chief Joseph was accompanied by two of his tribesmen.

Rear Admiral H. Webster, U.S.N., retired, has returned to Richmond, Va., from Bath, Me., and has taken up his residence in the former city. His address, for the immediate future, will be No. 309 West Franklin street. Admiral Webster's daughter, Mrs. Hugh Skipwith, has returned from her wedding tour and is now settled in Richmond, Va.

The many friends of Paym. "Jack" Lovell, U.S.N., and they are legion, will be pained to learn of his detachment from duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., in order to have a three month's sick leave. No particulars have been made public as to the nature of the Paymaster's illness, but it is hoped that nothing serious has overtaken the genial friend of all those in need of funds at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral C. H. Rockwell, U.S.N., who, since his retirement has settled down at his home in Chatham, N.H., was presented on Feb. 24 by the members of the "Ancient Order of Pilgrims" with a beautiful emblem of the order of which he is president. A large delegation from various towns on Cape Cod was present, and the admiral was particularly happy.

P.A. Surg. Francis M. Furlong, U.S.N., who has been detached from duty in the New York Navy Yard and has been assigned to sea service on board the U.S.S. Prairie, has been attached to the Naval Recruiting Station in New York for several months and is among quite a large number of medical officers whose shore duty has expired and who will soon go to sea. He relieves P.A. Surg. Ralph W. Plummer, U.S.N.

Lieut. C. H. Whipple, Jr., 14th U.S. Cav., having been found injured by a medical board, has been taken for treatment to the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Whipple was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Army from Minnesota, July 9, 1895, and assigned to the 1st Artillery. He was transferred to the 12th Inf., in February, 1900, and was promoted 1st lieutenant 4th Infantry, Oct. 16, 1901. He was later transferred to the 14th Cavalry.

Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., retired, who was reported ill in San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 21 is now said to have passed the danger point. The general, accompanied by his wife, arrived from the east about Feb. 10, in poor health, as a result of his Philippine campaign. On Feb. 16 a severe cold which he had contracted in the East developed into an attack of pleurisy, and his temperature rose rapidly to a point where, in his weakened condition, it was feared he would be stricken with pneumonia.

Mrs. Dorn, wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon on Feb. 12, at Camp Columbia, near Havana, Mrs. Squires, wife of the United States Minister, Mrs. Carden, wife of the British Minister, and a number of the ladies from the Artillery posts near Havana. Mrs. Dorn has as her guests her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Halpine, of Washington; Mrs. J. McMillan Ayer, of Savannah; and Rev. J. B. Perry and Miss Perry of Washington. Owing to the removal of the naval station from Havana, Commander and Mrs. Dorn will shortly return to Washington, after a trip to Santiago de Cuba, over the newly completed Cuba Company's road, as the guests of Sir William van Horne.

Mrs. J. W. McAndrew, wife of Paymaster McAndrew, U.S.A., entertained at a luncheon at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 10, in honor of Mrs. Isaac L. Requa. The decorations were gorgeous pink carnations, violets and maidenhair fern. A feature of the affair was the music, which was furnished by a band of Filipinos. Those invited to meet Mrs. Requa were: Mrs. Pond, Mrs. B. H. Cheever, Mrs. H. S. Cumming, Mrs. Gerritt L. Lansing, Mrs. Charles W. Hobbs, Mrs. W. F. Hancock, Mrs. S. G. Grimes, Mrs. C. A. Millar, Mrs. C. T. French, Mrs. J. B. Goe, Mrs. J. W. Duncan, Mrs. W. B. Hooper, Mrs. H. C. Breeden, Mrs. Sands Forman, Mrs. George Wright, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. L. M. Maus, Mrs. Lumsden, Miss Rose Hooper, Miss Mary Hobbs.

The Governors Island hop room was the scene of a delightful gathering on the evening of Feb. 20, when the ladies of the island entertained the garrison and a few outside guests at a masquerade. The maskers arrived early, and varied and strange were the costumes. The ladies, especially the young ladies of the post, were tastefully and beautifully costumed. The men, apparently, thought it useless to attempt to vie with the ladies in these respects, and their efforts were confined to the picturesque—two or three character sketches being worthy of particular attention and furnishing much amusement for those present. The dancers unmasked before supper, and many were the surprises occasioned thereby. After supper a cotillion was danced, in which twenty-two couples participated, and the unusual and bright costumes of the dancers added much to the scene. The favors were pretty and tasteful, and reflected the good taste and untiring efforts of the young ladies of the post. The dancing was kept up until a late hour, and was a source of regret to all when the evening was over and it was time to return home.

THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 21, 1903.

Major general.

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U.S.A., retired, to be major general, U.S.A., Feb. 19, 1903.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Pay Department.

Major William F. Tucker, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Feb. 19, 1903, vice Baird, appointed brigadier general, Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, C.E., to be colonel, Feb. 20, 1903, vice Mansfield, appointed brigadier general, Major Daniel W. Lockwood, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 20, 1903, vice Ernst, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Owen J. Sweet, 21st Inf., to be colonel, Feb. 18, 1903, vice Foote, 24th Inf., appointed brigadier general. Major Cornelius Gardner, 13th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 18, 1903, vice Sweet, 21st Inf., promoted. Capt. William Black, 24th Inf., to be major, Feb. 18, 1903, vice Gardner, 13th Inf., promoted. First Lieut. Berkeley Enchs, 24th Inf., to be captain, Feb. 18, 1903, vice Black, 24th Inf., promoted.

All the nominations sent to the Senate on Feb. 18 for promotion and appointment in the Army, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 21, page 603, were confirmed on Feb. 21.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 19.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Medical Department.

Charles Franklin Craig, of Connecticut, to be an assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1903, to fill an original vacancy.

William Phyllian Banta, of Kentucky, to be an assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1903, to fill an original vacancy.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. Frank H. Phipps, O.D., to be colonel, Feb. 17, 1903, vice Farley, appointed brigadier general.

Lieut. Col. James W. Reilly, O.D., to be colonel, Feb. 18, 1903, vice Babbitt, retired.

Major John Pittman, O.D., to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 17, 1903, vice Phipps, promoted.

Major Charles Shaler, O.D., to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 18, 1903, vice Reilly, promoted.

Capt. Orrin B. Mitcham, O.D., to be major, Feb. 17, 1903, vice Pittman, promoted.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, O.D., to be major, Feb. 18, 1903, vice Shaler, promoted.

First Lieut. Samuel Hof, O.D., to be captain, Feb. 17, 1903, vice Mitcham, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1903, vice Boyd, 4th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. John E. Hemphill, 3d Cav., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 24, 1903, vice Whitehead, 10th Cav., promoted.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 17th Inf., to be captain, Feb. 10, 1903, vice Howe, 2d Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Donald C. McClelland, 18th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 5, 1902, vice Read, 13th Inf., promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 24, 1903.

PROMOTIONS IN ARMY.

Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. George D. Greenough, A.C., to be colonel, Feb. 21, 1903, vice McCrea, appointed brigadier general.

Major Peter Leary, Jr., A.C., to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 21, 1903, vice Greenough, promoted.

Capt. James C. Bush, A.C., to be major, Feb. 21, 1903, vice Leary, promoted.

First Lieut. Winfred B. Carr, A.C., to be captain, Feb. 21, 1903, vice Bush, promoted.

Second Lieut. John V. Green, A.C., to be first lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1903, vice Carr, promoted.

Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, deputy Q.M.G., to be assistant quartermaster general, with the rank of colonel, Feb. 24, 1903, vice Furey, appointed brigadier general.

Major Theodore E. True, Q.M., to be deputy quartermaster general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Feb. 24, 1903, vice McCauley, promoted.

Capt. John T. Knight, Q.M., to be quartermaster, with the rank of major, Feb. 24, 1903, vice True, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Eugene D. Dimmick, 2d Cav., to be colonel, Feb. 22, 1903, vice Huggins, 2d Cav., appointed brigadier general.

Major Samuel L. Woodward, 1st Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 22, 1903, vice Dimmick, 2d Cav., promoted.

Capt. Joseph A. Gaston, 8th Cav., to be major, Feb. 22, 1903, vice Woodward, 1st Cav., promoted.

First Lieut. Lanning Parsons, 4th Cav., to be captain, Feb. 22, 1903, vice Gaston, 8th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Consuelo A. Seane, 3d Cav., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 30, 1903, vice Chitty, 3d Cav., promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., to be colonel, Feb. 23, 1903, vice Goodale, 15th Inf., appointed brigadier general.

Major Alfred Reynolds, U.S. Inf., inspector general, to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 23, 1903, vice Myer, 11th Inf., promoted.

S.O. FEB. 26, H.Q.A.

The following assignments to regiments are announced: Col. C. L. Cooper, to 5th Cav.; Lieut. Col. F. K. Ward, to 14th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, to 15th Cav.; Major John Bigelow, Jr., to 9th Cav.; Major R. D. Read, Jr., to 10th Cav.; Major Eben Swift, to 1st Cav.; Major James Lockett, to 4th Cav.; Capt. G. T. Summerlin, to 10th Cav.; Capt. C. T. Boyd, to 10th Cav.; Capt. H. C. Whitehead, to 5th Cav.; Capt. W. D. Chitty, to 4th Cav. Colonel Cooper will remain on duty in Department of Colorado until the 5th Cav. arrives in the U.S. Lieutenant Colonel Ward will join the 14th Cav. when regiment arrives from Philippines. Lieutenant Colonel Rodgers will join 15th Cav. Major Bigelow will report to C.O., Department of California, for assignment to station. Major Lockett will report to C.O., Department of Missouri, for assignment to station. Captain Whitehead will remain on duty with the 10th Cav.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Riley for the examination officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Camillo C. Carr, 4th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Clarence A. Steadman, 4th Cav.; Major William H. Coffin, A.C., and Major Paul Shillock, surg.; 1st Lieut. Gideon McD. Van-Poole, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John J. Boniface, 4th Cav.; Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., will report to Colonel Carr, 4th Cav., for examination.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Maurice Manade, Philippine Scouts, is accepted.

First Lieut. Blanton Winship, 16th Inf., will report to Adjutant General of the Army for temporary duty in the office of Judge Advocate General.

Capt. William A. Mercer, 7th Cav., is detailed as acting Indian agent at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah.

Brig. Gen. Francis Moore will report to the Commanding General of the Division of the Philippines for duty.

G.O. 13, FEB. 24, H.Q.A. Designates Fort Stevens a saluting station for foreign vessels instead of Fort Canby.

G.O. 13, Feb. 25, H.Q.A. Modifies G.O. 62, 1902, for the ammunition allowance of field batteries.

G.O. 21, FEB. 26, H.Q.A. Amends G.O. 102 of 1902, relating exclusively to exceptions in classes subject to systematic recitations in the complete course, in character and scope of instruction for application for officers of Artillery. Officers from whom systematic recitations are required and who shall take a complete course are captains of Artillery of less than ten years' service as commissioned officers and all first and second lieutenants of Artillery. Graduates of the Military Academy are excused from recitations and examinations in military law, international law and field engineering. The order publishes the course of instruction.

CIRCULAR 7, FEB. 26, H.Q.A. Publishes the following Comptroller's decisions: If a recommendation for granting a certificate of merit to a soldier is made prior to his discharge, the granting of a certificate after his discharge is authorized, and he is entitled to additional pay thereunder.

An officer of the line ordered to proceed with an escort of less than ten men to procure funds transmitted for the payment of troops, transportation for the party being furnished by a conveyance owned or specially hired by the United States for the purpose, is not entitled to mileage. An enlisted man promoted corporal subsequent to date of an order reducing the number of corporals in a troop or company, but prior to receipt of such order at post where he is serving, is entitled to the pay of the grade to which he is promoted.

G.O. 16, DEC. 16, DEPT. VISAYAS.

Subject to the approval of the division commander, the cantonments established in this Department in the vicinity of the places named below are designated as follows:

The cantonment near Calbayog, Samar, as Camp Connell, in honor of the late Capt. Thomas W. Connell, 9th U.S. Inf., who was killed in action at Balangiga, Samar, Sept. 28, 1901.

The cantonment near Laguan, Samar, as Camp Hartshorne, in honor of the late Capt. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, jr., 7th U.S. Inf., who was killed in action near Lanang, Samar, Jan. 2, 1902.

The cantonment near Tacloban, Leyte, as Camp Bumpus, in honor of the late 1st Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus, 9th U.S. Inf., who was killed in action at Balangiga, Samar, Sept. 28th, 1901.

The cantonment near Ormoc, Leyte, as Camp Downes, in honor of the late 1st Lieut. Edward E. Downes, 1st U.S. Inf., who was killed in action near Salcedo, Samar, June 23, 1901.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin: GEO. H. SHELTON, Captain, 11th U.S. Inf., A.A.G.

G.O. 15, FEB. 13, H.Q.A.-A.G.O. Publishes the establishing of a General Staff Corps, to be composed of officers detailed from the Army at large, under such rules as may be prescribed by the President.

G.O. 15, FEB. 19, 1903, H.Q.A.-A.G.O. Publishes the following acts of Congress:

I—Act to correct errors in date of original appointments of Capt. James J. Hornbrook and others.

II—Act for the improvement and care of Confederate Mound in Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Ill.

III—Act to authorize the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Fort Sill Military reservation, and for other purposes.

IV—Act authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain, 17th U.S. Inf., to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he is placed on the list of retired officers.

CIRCULAR 6, FEB. 17, H.Q.A.-A.G.O. Gives a list of depositaries for United States funds, designated for the use of disbursing officers of the War Department.

These depositaries have been from time to time designated by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of section 3620 of the Revised Statutes. This Circular, showing a complete and correct statement to Feb. 6, 1903, inclusive, is intended to take the place of Orders and Circulars heretofore issued in reference to the names of depositaries and the amount of their securities filed with the U.S. Treasurer.

G.O. 20, FEB. 26, 1903, H.Q.A. Pending the publication of Small Arms Firing Regulations revised by a board of officers composed of Major James Parker, U.S. Cav. Asst. Adj. Gen.; Major John F. Guilfoyle, 12th Cav.; Major William A. Mann, 14th Inf.; Major Frederick W. Sibley, 11th Cav., and Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., the order publishes instructions and regulations which have received the approval of the Secretary of War, and will govern small-arms practice until further orders.

(This order would fill twelve or thirteen of our columns, and is much too long for publication. Its general character is indicated by the article entitled "New Firing Regulations," which appears elsewhere in this number.—Ed.)

G.O. 1, FEB. 13, 1903, CORPS OF ENGINEERS. By authority of the Secretary of War, the Western Division, as announced in General Orders, No. 7, Headquarters, Corps of Engineers, July 24, 1901, is temporarily discontinued.

The engineering districts with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., and Sioux City, Ia., will be included in the Northwest Division.

The engineering district with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., will be included in the Central Division.

The engineering district with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., will be included in the Gulf Division.

By command of Brigadier General Gillespie: FREDERICK V. ABBOT, Major, C.E.

G.O. 7, FEB. 16, DEPT. OF LAKES. Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Department Commander.

G.O. 9, FEB. 23, DEPT. OF LAKES. Col. E. B. Atwood, assistant quartermaster general, is relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of this Department.

Major William H. Miller, quartermaster, will take charge of the office of the Chief Quartermaster of this Department until further orders.

GENERAL OFFICERS. The retirement from active service, Feb. 20, 1903, of Brig. Gen. George W. Baird, at his own request, he having attained the age of sixty-two years, is announced. (Feb. 20, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Feb. 21, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service by the President of the following named officers on the dates indicated after their names, respectively, each of them having served more than forty years and having applied for retirement, is announced: Brig. Gen. Tully McCrea, Feb. 23, 1903; Brig. Gen. Eli Huggins, Feb. 23, 1903; Brig. Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Feb. 24, 1903. (Feb. 24, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service Feb. 25, 1903, of

Brig. Gen. John V. Furey, U.S. Army, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Feb. 25, H.Q.A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of his inspection duty at Honolulu, H.T., is granted Col. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General. (Feb. 12, D. Cal.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Arthur W. Yates, Q.M., now on leave, having relinquished one day of said leave, will report to the Q.M. General of the Army for consultation in connection with construction work under his direction, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to New York City on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department in connection with construction work, and upon the completion of this duty will rejoin his proper station at Portland, Me. (Feb. 21, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles C. Evans, from further duty in the Philippines, and will proceed without delay to San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 20, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William T. King, now at Plattsburg Barracks, will be sent to Fort Washakie, Wyo., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Richard O'Dowd. (Feb. 20, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Par. 16, S.O. 234, Dec. 15, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to Post Com. Sergts. George Gelling and Samuel W. Shaffer, is revoked. (Feb. 20, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. George Gelling upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will be sent to Fort Warren, Mass., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. John Flach. Sergeant Flach will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Ommo L. Hinrichs. Sergeant Hinrichs will proceed to San Francisco. (Feb. 20, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. James Hanaghan upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippines will be sent to Fort Wright, Wash., to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Samuel W. Shaffer, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (Feb. 20, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Patrick McDonald (appointed Feb. 21, 1903, from squadron sergeant major, 4th Cav.), Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan. (Feb. 25, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Thomas Robinson will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Feb. 25, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. James M. Kennedy, asst. surg., Presidio of San Francisco. (Feb. 16, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. F. H. Titus will proceed to Camp Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 9, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Charles Gates, now at Fort Baker, will be sent to Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination as to his physical condition, and then return to his proper station. (Feb. 10, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. James S. Kennedy, having reported, is assigned to duty at the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal. (Feb. 11, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Patrick Looby, Fort Mott, N.J., will be sent to Fort Du Pont, Del., for examination and return to Fort Mott. (Feb. 20, H.Q.A.)

Contract Dental Surg. Hugh G. Voorhies, with his enlisted assistant, Private John Streamer, Hosp. Corps, will proceed from Fort Porter to Fort Niagara for temporary duty. (Feb. 24, D.E.)

Hosp. Steward H. Hartung will proceed to Fort Myer, Va. (Fort Columbus, Feb. 17.)

The leave for seven days granted Contract Surg. J. W. Richards is extended ten days. (Feb. 24, D.E.)

Contract Surg. Halsey L. Wood will proceed to Fort Wright, Wash., for duty to relieve Contract Surg. John C. Byrne, who will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 11, D. Cal.)

Major Charles F. Mason, surg., will proceed not later than Feb. 28, 1903, to rejoin his proper station. (Feb. 24, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Elmer E. Mansfield to Camp Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 18, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. H. V. Tweedie, U.S. Army. (Feb. 25, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Theodore A. Bingham, C.E., is assigned to duty as engineer of the Tenth Lighthouse District, to take effect upon his arrival at Buffalo, N.Y. (Feb. 21, H.Q.A.)

Major Thomas L. Casey, C.E., in addition to his present duties is assigned as engineer of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District, vice Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., relieved. (Feb. 21, H.Q.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. R. Ulex will proceed to Fort Andrews, Mass. (Fort Wood, Feb. 24.)

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st Cav., will proceed from Fort Bayard, N.M., to Fort Logan, Colo., for trial. (Feb. 17, D. Colo.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. —.

G.O. 1, FEB. 25, 2D U.S. CAV. In relinquishing command of the 2d Cav. the undersigned desires to express his appreciation of the seal, devotion to duty and high soldierly qualities which have always characterized the regiment.

He will carry with him into retirement, and will always cherish precious memories of the comrades with whom for so many years he has shared the dangers and joys of the field, the bivouac and the garrison.

E. L. HUGGINS, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., late Col., 2d Cav.

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

2d Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, 12th Cav., will upon the expiration of the leave granted him rejoin his proper station. (Feb. 21, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. R. McC. Beck, Jr., 12th Cav., aide-de-camp. (Feb. 12, D.T.)

Capt. F. M. Caldwell, 12th Cav., will proceed to Manchaca, Tex., and return to Fort Sam Houston for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon complaint of Mr. Jack Dodson for alleged damage done to his orchard by troops of the 12th Cav., on or about July 21, 1902. (Jan. 30, D.T.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

First Lieut. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Feb. 25, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Winfield S. Overton, A.C., is placed in charge of the submarine defense of the Artillery District of San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 10, D. Cal.)

Leave for seven days is granted 3d Lieut. Charles E. N. Howard, A.C. (Feb. 20, H.Q.A.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Roger O. Mason, A.C. (Feb. 20, H.Q.A.)

Capt. J. K. Cree is detailed adjutant. (Fort H. G. Wright, Feb. 19.)

First Lieut. A. U. Faulkner, A.C., is detailed librarian. (Fort Du Pont, Feb. 24.)

Lieut. F. W. Stopford is detailed sig. officer, Art. Dist. of New London. (Fort H. G. Wright, Feb. 19.)

Lieut. L. T. Hillman, A.C., is detailed Q.M. and commissary. (Fort Preble, Feb. 20.)

Corp. H. Duttonhofer, 1st Band, Fort Getty, has been appointed chief trumpeter.

Sergt. J. Stephens, 90th Co., is detailed exchange steward. (Fort Morgan, Feb. 12.)

Corp. S. D. Jervey, 75th Co., Fort Preble, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corps. C. E. Montgomery and J. Sheehy, 114th Co., Fort Totten, have been promoted to sergeant.

Corps. R. Sidney and C. L. Schroeder, 87th Co., Fort Totten, have been promoted to sergeant.

Corps. E. J. Cullen and H. R. Giles, 118th Co., have been promoted to sergeant.

First Lieut. Frederick McC. Smith, A.C., is transferred from the unassigned list to the 74th Co., C.A., and upon his relief from recruiting duty will join that company. (Feb. 24, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Paul A. Barry, A.C., is relieved from further treatment at the hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and will proceed to No. 12 Temple court, Atlanta, Ga., for recruiting duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Frederick McC. Smith, A.C. (Feb. 24, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. T. L. Sherburne, A.C., is detailed submarine officer. (Fort Fremont, Feb. 16.)

The funeral of the late Mus. F. H. Atwood, 75th Co., took place at Fort Preble Feb. 22.

Lieut. F. J. Thornton, A.C., is appointed librarian, ord. sig., engr., rec. and range officer, adjt. and asst. callisthenics, etc. (Fort De Soto, Feb. 18.)

Corp. J. B. Thorp, 84th Co., Fort Hamilton, has been promoted to sergeant.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

Leave for two months, to take effect not later than March 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, 4th Inf. (Feb. 19, H.Q.A.)

The C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will send 1st Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., 4th Inf., to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D.C., under escort consisting of Major Charles F. Mason, surg., U.S. Army; 2d Lieut. R. McC. Beck, Jr., 12th Cav., and Private Josiah S. Hayden, Hosp. Corps. (Feb. 12, D.T.)

Leave for two months to include May 10, 1903, to take effect if his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Brady, 4th Inf. (Feb. 24, H.Q.A.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Austin F. Prescott, 7th Inf., Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco. (Feb. 7, D. Cal.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

The funeral of the late Private George W. Richardson, E. 8th Inf., took place with military honors at Governor's Island on Feb. 20.

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

First Lieut. Fred R. Brown and 2d Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, 9th Inf., are detailed members of the C.M. at Fort Niagara. (Feb. 24, D.E.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Algernon E. Sartoris, 10th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect April 1, 1903. (Feb. 24, H.Q.A.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

The following appointment was on Feb. 19 announced in Co. G, 12th Inf.: To be corporal—Lance Corp. Timothy Holahan, vice Wells, transferred.

The following appointments were on Feb. 14 announced in Co. F, 12th Inf.: To be corporal—Private John A. Lee, vice Ingram, promoted; Private Charles A. Gunnison, vice Gavin, promoted.

Private Andrew Haubrich, Band, 12th Inf., was on Feb. 16 appointed corporal, vice Kirk, discharged; and Corp. Thomas Jordan Co. L, was appointed sergeant major, 3d Battalion, vice Youart, reduced.

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Chaplain J. N. Hillman, 16th Inf., is detailed in charge of schools. (Fort McPherson, Feb. 12.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. —.

G.O. 2, FEB. 17, 1903, 17TH U.S. INF. Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

The undersigned having received promotion to a higher grade, is called upon to sever his official connection with the regiment. Becoming its colonel April 1, 1901, after forty years of continuous service in the Volunteer and Regular Army, he found a regimental organization inferior to none. It has been his aim to preserve its traditions for harmony among the commissioned officers and efficiency of the whole. In this he has been most ably seconded by the seal, intelligence and loyalty of the regimental staff, aided by all the officers of the regiment and by the members of the non-commissioned staff, to whom his thanks are due and are hereby tendered. The future of the regiment will be followed with the greatest interest, and all will have the best wishes for their welfare, and the fullest measure of happiness.

G. A. GOODALE, Brigadier Gen., U.S. Army.

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANN.

Capt. E. Hatch, 18th Inf., will proceed from Whipple Barracks to Tucson, Ariz., to investigate and report upon the immediate cause of the death of the late Capt. G. W. Cole, U.S.A., retired. (Feb. 17, D. Colo.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about March 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles Abel, battalion Q.M. and commissary, 18th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Feb. 14, D. Colo.)

Private Joseph Cunningham, L, 18th Inf., died at Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz., on Feb. 20. He served previously with the 11th Inf. and with the 9th Inf., as well as in Cuba. He leaves a widow, Jane Lawton, daughter of Mrs. Bauers of this place.

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. RICE.

The following transfers are made in the 19th Inf.: Capt. George W. Helms, from Co. C to Co. I; Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, from Co. I to Co. C. (Feb. 21, H.Q.A.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Feb. 28, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. David L. Stone, 22d Inf. (Feb. 21, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William A. Campbell, 22d Inf., is directed to report in person to Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, president of the Army retiring board appointed to meet in Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (Feb. 21, H.Q.A.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect March 1, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Lieut. Col. W. H. W. James, 23d Inf. (Feb. 20, D.E.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

First Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 26th Inf., having reported, is assigned to station at Camp Eagle Pass. (Jan. 30, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. FORBES.

First Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 27th Inf., to sail for Manila on the transport leaving Feb. 28. (Feb. 12, D. Cal.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. ROGERS.

First Lieut. Daniel F. Keller, 28th Inf., will proceed to the Philippines on the Army transport Logan sailing Feb. 28. (Feb. 17, D. Cal.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Henry Weasel, Philippine Scouts, now on leave in New York City, is relieved from further treatment at Hot Springs, and will join his command in the Philippines. (Feb. 20, H.Q.A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Capt. G. C. Broome, P.R. Regt., recently promoted, is assigned to Co. E. (San Juan, Feb. 14.)

Second Lieut. Frank E. Harding, P.R. Regt., is detailed judge advocate of the G.C.M. at San Juan, vice 2d Lieut. Jean S. Oakes, A.C., relieved. (Feb. 20, D.E.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Major William H. Beck, from the 6th Cav. to the 8th Cav.; Major Benjamin H. Cheever, from the 8th Cav. to the 6th Cav. Major Beck will remain on duty with the 8th Cav. until further orders. Major Cheever will remain on duty with the 8th Cav. until the 6th Cav. arrives at its station in the United States, when he will join the latter regiment. (Feb. 25, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, deputy Q.M. general; Major George E. Bushnell, surg.; Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 16, 1903, for the purpose of examining into the question of a site for the proposed new artillery stables and gun shed at that post. (Feb. 12, D. Colo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet Feb. 24, 1903, for examination of officers of the Signal Corps for promotion. Detail: Major Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps; Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Major George P. Scriven, Signal Corps; Major Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps; Capt. Merritt E. Ireland, asst. surg., U.S. Army.

A board of officers is ordered to convene at Fort Stevens, Ore., on Feb. 12, 1903, to select sites for fire and battery commanders' stations at Forts Canby and Stevens. Detail: Major Charles Humphreys, A.C.; Capt. William C. Langhitt, C.E.; Capt. Broome Payne, A.C. (Feb. 5, D. Colo.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Ormond M. Lisak, O.D.; Capt. William S. Pierce, O.D.; Capt. John W. Joyce, O.D., is appointed to meet at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1903, to prepare questions for the examination of lieutenants of the line of the Army who may apply for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Feb. 25, H.Q.A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. Cady Robertson, U.S.A.; Com. Sergt. Leroy P. Lowe, 11th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. William Dudley, 5th Inf.; Sergt. John Conway, Co. L, 29th Inf. (Feb. 25, H.Q.A.)

COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., on March 2, 1903, for the trial of Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st Cav. Detail: Col. J. W. Bubb, 12th Inf.; Major George E. Bushnell, surg.; Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav.; Major George S. Young, 15th Inf.; Capt. Chas. B. Hardin, 18th Inf.; Capt. David C. Shanks, 15th Inf.; Capt. Adelbert Cronkite, A.C.; Capt. Edison A. Lewis, 18th Inf.; Capt. William P. Grote, 18th Inf.; Capt. Elmer W. Clark, 18th Inf.; Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav.; Capt. Frank A. Cook, commissary; Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf.; Capt. Jesse Mel. Carter, 14th Cav., judge advocate. (Feb. 17, D. Colo.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1903. Detail: Lieut. Col. W. H. W. James, Capt. Edwin P. Pendleton, Capt. Raymond R. Stevens, Capt. Thomas F. Schley, 1st Lieut. George S. Richards, Jr., 1st Lieut. John W. Norwood, 1st Lieut. William H. Noble, 2d Lieut. Fred C. Miller and 2d Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., judge advocates. (Feb. 19, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Boise Barracks, Idaho, on Feb. 25, 1903. Detail: Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 8th Cav.; Lieut. Col. P. Henry Ray, 5th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 17th Inf.; Major Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf.; Major Lea Feibiger, 17th Inf.; Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, 17th Inf.; Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav.; James T. Dean, 10th Inf.; Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf.; Edward F. McGlachlin, A.C.; William Foran, A.C.; Harry L. Steele, A.C.; Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav., and Capt. Walter A. Bethel, A.C., acting judge advocate, judge advocate. (Feb. 9, D. Cal.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The following named enlisted men will report March 16, 1903, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Col. John R. McGinness, O.D., president of the examining board, for examination to determine their fitness to enter the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant: Batt. Sergt. Major Edward E. McCammon, 14th Inf.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Corp. John Newton, Co. C, 14th Inf.; Fort Brady, Mich.; Private Ernest B. Smalley, Co. L, 20th Inf.; Fort Wayne, Mich. (Feb. 16, D.L.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. George B. Rodney, A.C.; Major John L. Phillips, surg.; Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav.; Capt. John K. Miller, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 8th Inf., recorder, are to meet at Fort Columbus, March 2, for the examination for appointment as second lieutenant, U.S. Army, of such enlisted men as may be ordered before it. From March 2 to 15 the board will complete organization and preliminary business, and on March 16 will commence examination of the candidates to be ordered before it. (Feb. 24, D.E.)

SPECIAL ORDERS DEPARTMENT OF VISAYAS.

The commanding officer, Cebu, Cebu, will send the band, 29th Inf., to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras, P.I., for duty until further orders. (Dec. 18, D.V.)

Col. Charles G. Penney and Capt. John F. Madden, 29th Inf., will proceed from Cebu to Iloilo, for temporary duty. (Dec. 18, D.V.)

Lieut. Col. Benjamin J. Lockwood, 29th Inf., to duty in command of Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras. (Dec. 22, D.V.)

Co. F, 2d Battalion Engrs., is assigned, for the maintenance of discipline, to the station at Iloilo. (Dec. 22, D.V.)

Capt. John F. Madden, adjt., 29th Inf., to Cebu, Cebu, for duty. (Dec. 22, D.V.)

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 17, FEB. 20, H.Q.A., A.G.O. By direction of the secretary of War, the following rules prescribed by the President, in accordance with section 3 of the act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, providing for a system of examination to determine the fitness for promotion of all officers of the Army below the grade of major, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned. The examination of all officers of the Army below the grade of major shall be conducted by boards selected in accordance with laws approved Oct. 1, 1890, and July 27, 1892, published in G.O. No. 116, 1890, and G.O. No. 57, 1892, A.G.O., respectively, and composed as follows: . . .

All public proceedings shall be in the presence of the officer under examination; the conclusions reached and the recommendations entered in each case shall be regarded as confidential.

Before proceeding with the physical examination, the officer about to be examined shall be required to submit for the information of the board a certificate as to his physical condition. . . .

Any officer reported by a retiring board as incapacitated by reason of physical disability, the result of an accident of service, shall, if the proceedings of said board is approved by the President, be regarded as physically unfit for promotion within the meaning of section 3 of the

act of Oct. 1, 1890, and shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitles him whenever a vacancy occurs that otherwise would result in his promotion on the active list.

To secure some degree of uniformity of examination of line officers, boards will be furnished by the Adjutant General with lists of questions with values attached. Boards will not, however, be confined to the questions contained in these lists, but are authorized to ask any questions selected from the publications recommended herein for study, deemed necessary during the progress of the oral, written or practical examinations. Where blackboard or other illustrations will facilitate the oral and practical examinations, their use is authorized. Examinations will be conducted in a sufficiently exhaustive manner to determine not only that the subject is thoroughly comprehended, but the degree of proficiency of the officer being examined, and until the board is positively satisfied as to his ability to impart instruction in the various subjects. In case of unpropitious weather, practical exercises may be postponed from day to day, but never omitted or materially curtailed.

In case of failure in the practical examination in any subject, the board will at once proceed with a second practical examination of sufficient scope to properly test the officer's efficiency. If successful upon re-examination, the record shall show that he had two practical examinations. In case of failure, an outline of the exercises given and the percentages attained in both practical examinations will be attached to the record.

Commanding officers of posts at or in the vicinity of which boards may be appointed to meet shall, without further instructions, furnish, upon request, such available troops and material as may be required by boards in the execution of this order.

At the conclusion of his examination, each officer shall be called upon to sign and submit a certificate in his own handwriting to the effect that he has not received assistance from any unauthorized source.

Where both oral (or written) and practical examinations are required in the same subject, the board shall report the percentages attained in each. No officer shall be passed who fails to obtain 75 per cent. in each oral and in each practical examination in each subject; or in case of re-examination, in the written or the second practical examination.

The numerous questions embraced in each list, together with such original questions as may be formulated by the board, admit of considerable variation, and make it possible to arrange examinations radically different as regards particular questions, but essentially the same in respect to scope and character. It is desirable that the questions be selected indiscriminately in each case, to the end that each officer undergoing examination may have a different arrangement of questions, even when simultaneous examinations of a similar character are being conducted.

For the present, questions furnished by the Adjutant General for the use of examining boards will be prepared from Army Regulations, Drill Regulations, Firing Regulations for Small Arms, General Orders, Circulars, and the following publications: *Abridgment of Military Law*—Winthrop; *Horses, Saddles and Bridles*—Carter; *Manual of Field Engineering*—Beauchamp; *Military Topography and Sketching*—Root; *Organization and Tactics*—Wagner; *The Service of Security and Information*—Wagner.

Under these conditions they are recommended for special study by officers preparing for examination for promotion.

The special publications recommended for study by Artillery officers preparing for examination for promotion, in addition to those above enumerated, will be mentioned under the separate head giving the subjects for examination of those officers.

Graduating diplomas of the General Service and Staff College, dated not more than five years anterior to examination, shall be accepted as evidence of proficiency, except for physical examination and moral fitness. Under like circumstances as to time limitation, a certificate of proficiency from those schools in any particular subject shall be accepted as evidence of proficiency therein.

The application of diplomas and certificates of proficiency issued by the Engineer School of Application and by the Artillery School and the School of Submarine Defense will be mentioned under the separate heads, giving subjects for examination of Engineer and Artillery officers, respectively. The scope of examination will be as follows:

FOR ALL OFFICERS.

Moral fitness for promotion.—Examining boards should fully satisfy themselves with reference to this point, making careful inquiry in all cases of doubt.

(Because of the length of this order we omit this week the portion relating to the examination of officers of Engineers, Ordnance, Q.M. Department, Subsistence Department, Pay Department and Signal Corps. The examination for the Medical Department is "as may be prescribed by the Surgeon General.")

FOR OFFICERS OF THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For promotion from 2d to 1st lieutenant.

Administration (oral).—Army Regulations and important general orders issued since the publication of the Army Regulations, at discretion of the board. To be sufficiently extended to determine whether the officer is entirely familiar with the subject generally, as well as his own duties arising under the regulations and orders specified.

Drill regulations (practical).—To include the school of the troop or company; extended order, to include troop or company, according to arm of officer.

For Cavalry.—Hippology (oral and practical).—The Cavalry horse; nomenclature; conformation; examination for soundness. Seats. Transportation of horses. The horse's foot. Stable management. Forage.

For Cavalry and Infantry.—Fire discipline (oral).—The practical. Variation in the trajectory. Meteorological and practical trajectories. Limit of individual fire. Controlled fire and combined sights. Effects of collective fire. Influence of ground. Long-range fire. Direction and control of fire. Kinds of fire. The fire unit. Supply of ammunition. Rapidity of fire. Tactical deductions. Indirect and plunging fire, etc.

Military field engineering (oral).—General principles. Fire, projectiles and penetration. Field geometry. Hasty intrenchments. Clearing the ground. Obstacles. Fieldwork. Working parties. Revetting materials and revetments. Field casemates and magazines. Fieldworks in combination. Siegeworks. Defense of localities. Spar bridges. Floating bridges. Roads. Railroads. Telegraph and telephone lines. Demolitions. Camping expedients. Military law (oral).—Definition of military law. Constitutional provisions; written and unwritten. Courts-martial; organization and procedure. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry.

Minor tactics (oral).—Advance guards. Outposts. Reconnaissance. The cavalry screen. Rear guards.

Topography (oral and practical).—General principles. Measurement of distances, directions and slopes. Conventional signs and symbols. Finishing maps. Map reading. Copying maps. Methods of fieldwork. Map plotting from data. Military reconnaissance. Laying out roads. The practical work will consist of a topographical reconnaissance of a position or a road sketch. Ground to be selected by the board and the time limit for work established. In this work a member or the recorder of the board will furnish the officer undergoing examination with the nature of the problem and the limits of country to be covered. Upon completion of the fieldwork, the officer will at once report to the member or recorder in charge at the examination room, with the result of his work, and complete the necessary maps, reports, etc., under the conditions attending written examinations.

For promotion from 1st lieutenant to captain.

Administration.—The same as for second lieutenants. Drill regulations (practical).—School of the troop or company. School of the squadron or battalion. The officer being examined will command a troop or company, only, in the squadron or battalion drills.

For Cavalry.—Hippology (oral and practical).—The Cavalry horse; nomenclature; conformation; examination for soundness. Age of horses; endurance of horses. Framework considered from a mechanical point of view. Bits, biting and training. Saddles. Seats. Transportation of horses. The horse's foot. Stable management. Diseases and injuries. Causes, symptoms and treatment of common colds; strangles; glanders; pneumonia or lung fever; spasmodic and flatulent colic; sore backs; scratches; pricking of the foot; corns; sand cracks; navicular disease; laminitis or founder. Forage.

For Cavalry and Infantry.—Fire discipline (oral).—Same as for second lieutenants.

Military law (oral).—Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military.

Minor tactics (oral).—Characteristics of the three arms. Infantry in attack and defense. Cavalry in attack and defense. Artillery in attack and defense.

Military field engineering (oral).—General principles. Fire, projectiles and penetration. Field geometry. Hasty intrenchments. Clearing the ground. Obstacles. Fieldwork. Working parties. Revetting materials and revetments. Field casemates and magazines. Fieldworks in combination. Siegeworks. Defense of localities. Spar bridges. Roads. Railroads. Telegraph and telephone lines. Demolitions. Camping expedients.

For promotion from captain to major.

Drill regulations (oral from, but not including, the school of the troop or company to end, and practical).—Command Squadron or battalion; in Infantry and Cavalry, both in closed and extended order, and exemplify the action offensive and defensive (Cavalry dismounted).

Military law (oral).—Courts-martial. Summary courts. Courts of inquiry. The law of war. Civil functions and relations of the military. Instruction for the government of Armies of the United States in the field (General Orders, No. 100, Adjutant General's Office, 1863; General Orders, No. 3, Adjutant General's Office, 1882, and General Orders, No. 4 and 52, Adjutant General's Office, 1902).

Minor tactics (oral).—Organization and discipline. The three arms combined. Problem. A military map being furnished and a problem being announced; prepare the orders for troops, and indicate positions on the map for such action as would be demanded under conditions of problem. (Map and solution to accompany proceedings of the board.)

FOR OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY.

The subject embraced in the examination of Artillery officers for promotion, the character of the examination (oral or practical, or both), and the officers to be examined in each subject, are shown in the following table:

Subjects	Kind of examination	Grade of officers to be examined
I Administration	Oral	All second lieutenants
II Military law	Oral	All second lieutenants
III Guard duty	Oral	All second lieutenants
IV Infantry drill regulations	Practical	All second lieutenants
V Topography	Oral	All second lieutenants
VI Military field engineering	Oral	All second lieutenants
VII Coast artillery	Oral	All second lieutenants
VIII Ballistics and seacoast engineering	Oral	All second lieutenants
IX Power, light and communications	Oral	All first lieutenants
X Submarine defense	Oral	All first lieutenants
XI Coast artillery and accessories	Oral	All captains
XII International law	Oral	All captains
XIII Minor tactics	Oral	All second lieut's; all first lieut's; all captains
XIV Field artillery drill regulations, material and accessories	Oral	Second lieut's, field artillery; first lieut's, field artillery; captains, field artillery
XV Hippology	Oral	Second lieut's, field artillery; first lieut's, field artillery

Diplomas from the Artillery School given prior to the publication of this order will be accepted for the period of five years from the date of such diploma, in lieu of all examinations for promotion, except as to moral and physical qualifications. Diplomas from the Artillery School given after the publication of this order will be accepted in lieu of examinations in subjects VII, VIII, IX and X. Diplomas from the General Service and Staff College will be accepted in lieu of examinations in subjects I, II, III, IV, V, VI, XII, XIII and XV. Diplomas from the School of Submarine Defense will be accepted in lieu of subject X.

Certificates of proficiency from the Artillery School will be accepted in lieu of examination as follows: Certificate from the Department of Artillery, Coast Defense, Chemistry and Explosives, to cover subject VII. Certificate from the Department of Ballistics and Seacoast Engineering, to cover subject VIII. Certificates from the Department of Electricity, Mines and Mechanism, to cover subjects IX and X. Certificates of proficiency from the General Service and Staff College will be accepted in lieu of examination as follows: Certificates from the Department of Tactics, to cover subjects III, IV, XIII and XV. Certificate from the Department of Engineering, to cover subjects V and VI. Certificate from the Department of Law, to cover subjects I, II and XII.

Any of the above mentioned diplomas or certificates shall be accepted for five years from the end of the school year in which such diplomas or certificates were granted. All boards for the examination of Artillery officers for promotion shall be convened at Fort Monroe, Va., or the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

For the examination of Field Artillery officers, the board at Fort Monroe, Va., and the Field Artillery officers under examination, shall proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for the examination in such Field Artillery subjects as cannot be conducted at Fort Monroe.

Examining boards shall be convened in April and October of each year.

Lieutenants serving with field batteries will, if practicable, six months previous to examination for promotion, be ordered to duty with the Coast Artillery to give them the necessary facilities for preparation for examination in Coast Artillery subjects.

The scope of the subjects given in the above table shall be as follows:

FOR ALL 2D LIEUTENANTS OF ARTILLERY.

I.—Administration (oral).—Army Regulations and important general orders issued since the publication of the Army Regulations, at the discretion of the board. The examination to be sufficiently extended to determine whether the officer is familiar with the subject in a general way, in so far as necessary to determine his general knowledge of his own duties as an officer, arising under the regulations and general orders.

II.—Military law (oral).—Courts-martial. Courts of inquiry. Martial law. Civil functions and relations of the military.

III.—Guard duty (oral).—Matter pertaining to stable and park guards will be omitted in the examination of second lieutenants. Coast Artillery.

IV.—Infantry drill regulations (practical).—The school of the soldier (except beyond bayonet exercise); the

school of the company, the officer to command a company in battalion drill; also in extended-order drill, to include the company acting alone.

V.—Topography (oral).—Questions to be asked under three heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following ten heads: 1. General principles. 2. Measurement of distances, directions and slopes. 3. Conventional signs and symbols. 4. Finishing maps. 5. Map reading. 6. Copying maps. 7. Methods of fieldwork. 8. Map plotting from data. 9. Military reconnaissance. 10. Laying out roads.

Practical.—The practical work will consist of a topographical reconnaissance of a position or a road sketch. Ground to be selected by the examining board and the time limit for the work established. In this work a member or the recorder of the board will furnish the officer being examined with the nature of the problem and the limits of the country to be covered.

Upon completion of the fieldwork the officer will at once report to the member or recorder in charge at the examination room, with the result of his work, and complete the necessary maps, reports, etc., under the conditions prescribed for written examinations.

FOR ALL 2D AND 1ST LIEUTENANTS OF ARTILLERY.

VI.—Military field engineering (oral).—Questions to be asked under six heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following twenty heads: 1. General principles. 2. Fire, projectiles and penetration. 3. Field geometry. 4. Hasty intrenchments. 5. Clearing the ground. 6. Obstacles. 7. Fieldworks. 8. Working parties. 9. Revetting material and revetments. 10. Field casemates and magazines. 11. Fieldworks in combination. 12. Siegeworks. 13. Defense of localities. 14. Spar bridges. 15. Floating bridges. 16. Roads. 17. Railroads. 18. Telegraph and telephone lines. 19. Demolitions. 20. Camping expedients.

VII.—Coast Artillery (oral).—Questions to be asked under eight heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following twenty-one heads:

1. Classification, general description and uses of coast cannon.

2. Description of a built-up gun; the fundamental principles involved in the construction of built-up guns.

3. Classification, general description and working of such coast carriage as may be selected by the examining board.

4. The principles involved in aiming and laying coast guns and mortars; description of sights and quadrant devices, and adjustment of the same to the pieces and carriages.

5. Black, brown and smokeless gunpowder; composition, granulation, preparation into charges for use in guns and mortars; priming of cartridge sections; care of gunpowder in service magazines; service of powder charges from the service magazines to the pieces in firing.

6. Primers: Kinds and description; working of.

7. Projectiles: Kinds, descriptions, uses, care, preparation for use; service of projectiles in the service magazines to the pieces.

8. Explosives used for charging shell in the United States; properties of; method of charging shell.

9. Fuzes: Kinds and description; method of fuzing shell and shrapnel.

10. Angle-measuring instruments (including position finders) used by Coast Artillery; description of; setting up; adjustments preparatory to use; use explained.

11. Range tables (general and battery commander's tables, gun commander's range scales); description and use of; difference charts; description, use and preparation of.

12. Duties of gunner, gun commander, range officer, battery officer and battery commander, in firing under case I, case II, case III, respectively, in accordance with the authorized system of fire control and fire direction.

13. Use of plotting boards in plotting, relocating and predicting.

14. General orders governing Artillery practice and classification of gunners in Coast Artillery, and preparation of forms for the determination of hits in Artillery practice.

15. Management of powder-storage magazines.

16. Instruction for the care and preservation of such Coast Artillery material as may be selected by the examining board.

17. Knowledge of warships regarded as targets for Coast Artillery; classification of warships; distinguishing features of each class; character of armament carried by each class; distribution of armor on armored ships; kinds and characteristics of armor carried by warships.

18. High explosives used by the Army of the United States for destructive purposes; kinds, uses, storage of; the service tests to which high explosives are subjected; evidences of decomposition.

19. Explain one of the following: How to pack a stuffing box of a recoil cylinder. One of such other mechanical maneuvers as may be authorized.

20. Explain how to take the impression of a given section of the bore of a gun.

21. Explain how to make acid and heat tests for high explosives and smokeless powder.

Practical.

Exercises to be given under four heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following nine heads:

1. Form the company for drill or inspection on the manning parade; post detachments and details in manning the works; make the preliminary inspections, examinations, tests and adjustments, and the reports incident thereto.

2. Explain, at the emplacement, the manual of some one Coast Artillery piece, and supervise the drill of a detachment, correcting all errors.

(Note.—The selection of the piece to be made by the board, and, if practicable, to be one with which the officer has served within one year.)

3. Dismantle and assemble a breechblock. 4. Set throttling valves or other recoil-checking devices. 5. Dismantle and assemble a hydraulic jack. 6. Elementary cordage: Such knots, hitches, splices, lashings and tacks as are used in the ordinary Artillery work. 7. Rig and set up gin or shears. 8. Use of the crusher gauge (without firing piece). 9. Prepare and arrange a charge of dynamite or gun cotton for destructive purposes, and explode the same by electricity.

VIII.—Ballistics and seacoast engineering (oral).—Questions to be asked under six heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following sixteen heads:

1. Gunnery definitions.

2. Explanation of some method of determining practically the coefficient of reduction.

3. Principle of rigidity of the trajectory.

4. Danger space, and method of determining same for a vessel of given dimensions.

5. Definition of the energy of a moving projectile, and an explanation of mode of finding same in foot-ton.

6. Explain how the curves of a longitudinal section of the ogival head of a projectile are drawn.

7. Rifling: Purpose, kinds of twist, velocity of rotation, drift.

8. Use of direct-fire methods for the solution of problems in high-angle fire.

9. Effect of a change in the weight of the projectile on the elevation required to attain a given range; same for a change in the barometer; same for a change in the thermometer.

10. Description of chronograph (Le Boulenger), and the purpose it serves in determining velocities. Setting up and adjusting the instrument; regulation of current; disjunction; reading; construction, location and repairing of screens; tracing the current through one complete circuit.

11. The battery commander's table; how constructed; from what; how does it differ from the general range table.

12. The gun commander's range scale; how constructed; from what.
13. Determination of the azimuth of a line by stellar observations.
14. Triangulation for determination of harbor base lines; adjustment of triangles; measurement of base lines with steel tapes.
15. Principles of hydrographic surveying.
16. Location of pinnacles and orientation of azimuth circles of cannon.

Practical (Written).

Coast Artillery officers to solve one original problem under each of three heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the first thirteen heads; three problems in all.

Field Artillery officers to solve one original problem under each of two heads selected by lot, for each officer, from the first thirteen heads, and one original problem under one head selected by lot, for each officer, from the last seven heads; three problems in all.

Explanatory note: Nomenclature, etc.—*C*. Ballistic coefficient. *A*. Angle of departure. *T*. Time of flight. *S*. Striking velocity. *(x, y)*. Co-ordinates of any point of the trajectory. *t*. Time of flight to point *(x, y)*. *V*. Muzzle velocity. *X*. Range. *B*. Angle of fall. *D*. Angle of inclination of trajectory at any point. The words tabular and nontabular refer to Tables II and IV, Artillery Circular M.

(Note.—In the original text the following Greek letters are used in place of *A*, *B*, *v*, and *D*, which we substitute for convenience in typesetting: ϕ (*A*), angle of departure; ψ (*B*), striking velocity; ω (*B*), angle of fall; and θ (*D*), angle of trajectory at any point.—Ed.)

Direct fire.—1. Given *V* (nontabular), *A* and the data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *X*, *T*, *B*, *v*, *S*. 2. Given *V* (nontabular), *X*, and the data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *A*, *B*, *v*, *T*, *S*. 3. Given *X*, *A*, and the data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *V*, *B*, *v*, *T*. 4. Find the range at which the projectile of a given gun with its normal velocity will pierce the ship's armor of a given thickness and make (Krupp, Harvey, etc.). 5. Given *V* (tabular), *X*, and the data for *C*. Correct for altitude, calculate the range and height of summit, also the ordinate and inclination of the trajectory at a point in the descending branch whose range is given. 6. Same as 5, except that *A* is given instead of *X*. 7. Given *X*, *T*, *V* (tabular), data for *C*, and the value in yards of one minute of elevation. Calculate the change in elevation necessitated by a given change in weight of projectile (such as attaching a cap), and by a given change in *V*. Also the drift, and the effect of a given wind on both range and azimuth. 8. Given a general range table and an assigned tabular range. Compute the corresponding horizontal line of a battery commander's table. 9. High-angle fire.—9. Given *X*, *A* (nontabular), and data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *V*, *T*, *B*, *v*, *S*. 10. Given *V*, *A* (nontabular), and data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *X*, *T*, *B*, *v*, *S*. 11. Given *V*, *X*, and data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *A*, *B*, *v*, *T*, *S*. 12. Given *X*, *A*, and data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *V*, using formulas for direct fire. 13. Given the velocity and pressure (both less than normal) obtained from a service charge of powder of normal weight for an 8, 10 or 12-inch gun. Determine the weight of powder to bring the velocity back to normal, and whether such increase will increase the pressure beyond the maximum allowed.

Curved fire. *V* less than 825 foot-seconds.—14. Given *V*, *X*, and the data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *A*, *T*, *B*, *v*, *S*. 15. Given *V*, *A*, and the data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *X*, *T*, *B*, *v*, *S*. 16. Given *X*, *A*, and the data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *V*, *T*, *B*, *v*, *S*. 17. Given *V*, *X*, *A*. Find *C*. Correct for altitude and compute coefficient of reduction. 18. Given *V*, *x*, *y*, and data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *A*. Also *D*, *v*, and *t*; the last three relating to the point *(x, y)*. 19. Given *B*, *v*, and the data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *V*, *A*, *X*, *T*. 20. Given *X*, *B*, and data for *C*. Correct for altitude and compute *V*, *A*, *v*, and *T*.

FOR ALL 1ST LIEUTENANTS OF ARTILLERY.

IX.—Power, light and communications (oral).—Note.—The instruments and appliances referred to under this subject are limited to those found in seacoast fortifications.

Questions to be asked under ten heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following thirty-two heads: Power.—1. General description of tubular boiler, with its necessary accessories. 2. Operation and care of a boiler. 3. Firing; quality of water used. 4. Inspection; hammer or hydraulic test. 5. General description of a side-valve steam engine. 6. Action of the side-valve, the centrifugal and wheel governors. 7. Operation and care of a steam engine. 8. Inspector; test for horsepower. 9. General description and method of operation of oil engines. 10. Functions of the various parts and the methods of ignition in the oil engine. 11. Care, inspection, test for horsepower and oil consumption of oil engines.

Light.—12. Discuss Ohm's law, including its application to shunts. 13. Electro-magnets and induced currents. 14. Measurements of voltage, current, electrical energy and resistance. 15. Rheostats and ground detectors and their use. Safety devices on electric circuits. 16. Primary cells, their installation and care, and application to open and closed circuit work. 17. The plug switchboard; necessary instruments thereon. 18. The storage battery, with general description of the same. 19. Setting up, operating and maintaining a storage battery and putting it out of commission. 20. Details of the method of testing storage battery for capacity. 21. Details of the arrangements for charging two storage batteries, at the same time from the same generator when the batteries are of different types, contain a different number of cells and are located at emplacements separated by some distance, say 200 yards. 22. General principles of generators and motors. 23. Distinctive features of alternating and direct current generators. Series, shunt, and compound types of generators and motors. 24. Connecting up two generators in series or in parallel. 25. Inspection and tests of dynamo and motor. 26. Diseases of dynamos and motors. 27. The motor-dynamo, rotary transformer, and A.C. transformers. 28. General principles of incandescent and arc lamps. 29. General principles of wiring. 30. General description and operation of the search light. Communications.—31. Principles of the telephone and other electrical instruments and devices used for communication. 32. Tests of lines of communication.

Practical.

Exercises to be given under four heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following fourteen heads:

Power.—1. Examine a boiler in operation and determine if it is in proper condition as to water, fire and accessories. 2. Start up a slide-valve engine, attending to lubrications; run it, stop it, and leave it in proper condition. 3. Same for an oil engine. Light.—4. Examine and classify a given generator (D.C. or A.C.; series, shunt, or compound). 5. Start up a generator, regulate its voltage, and throw current on any convenient circuit. 6. With the proper instruments, determine the E.M.F. of a battery or the differences of potential between two mains, and the current flowing in an electric circuit. 7. With a voltmeter and an ammeter measure the electrical energy in a circuit, and the resistance of any convenient portion of the same. 8. With a voltmeter test an electric circuit for a ground, determine on which main the ground exists and its re-

istance. Also, with a magneto, test for a break in the circuit.

Note.—If no ground exists on the circuit to be tested, one hidden from sight should be prepared.

9. Having a copy of "Instructions for the care and handling of storage batteries," or a "Chloride accumulator" catalogue, examine a storage battery and determine its type and normal rate of discharge, and point out the sulphated or visibly deteriorated cells, if there be any such. 10. Start charging a battery, and by readings determine when it is fully charged, and state if any change should be made in the electrolyte of any cell.

Note.—For this, in order to save time, a battery nearly charged should be prepared and the test confined to a few cells.

11. Start a motor; run it and stop it. 12. Examine the name plate of a generator, the storage battery it charges, and determine if an additional battery of half the current and the same voltage as that of the one on hand could be charged by the generator. Both batteries to be charged at the same time.

Communications.—13. Having three telephones, determine, without taking them apart, which they are, series or bridge, and connect them up on a short line according to type. 14. Test the receiver, the transmitter, the call bell, and the battery of a telephone and pronounce on their condition.

X.—Submarine defense (oral).—Questions to be asked under five heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following nine heads: 1. Mention the various system of operating mines. 2. Meaning and arrangement of a grand group. 3. Various parts of a switchboard and objects of each. 4. Size of buoyant mine; controlled by what. 5. Mention the various parts of the system in passing from the casemate to the torpedo, and the object of each. 6. Uses of the practical rotary transformer. 7. Explain working of operating box. 8. What would be the first evidence of a bad leak in the conductor cable? 9. How a ground mine exploded automatically?

Practical.—Exercises to be given under three heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following seven heads: 1. Prepare compound plug. 2. Prepare cut-out plug. 3. Arrange switchboard for automatic firing. 4. Arrange operating box for automatic firing. 5. Test a circuit regulator preparatory to issuing it for service in a compound plug. 6. Test the disconnector. 7. Test the operating box.

FOR ALL CAPTAINS OF ARTILLERY.

XI.—Coast Artillery and accessories (oral).—Note. This subject includes all ordnance, submarine defense, engineer and signal material used in connection with coast defense.

Questions to be asked under three heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following eight heads:

1. General description and knowledge of the use of such Coast Artillery material and accessories as may be selected by the examining board.

2. Instructions for the care and preservation of such Coast Artillery material and accessories as may be selected by the examining board.

3. Duties of the Artillery inspector in making a technical inspection of a fire command, in regard to the armament, ammunition, magazines, ammunition supply, emplacements, slopes, environments of batteries, power plant, light plant, communications, range and position finders, submarine mines, the personnel and drill.

4. Commencing with the signal to man the works, describe the duties of a fire commander in action.

5. Principles controlling the location of obstructions, of batteries of guns and mortars, and of search lights.

6. Principles controlling the kind and caliber of coast armament.

7. Organization of the personnel and material of coast defense.

8. Principles governing the attack and defense of coasts in blockade; bombardment; attack and defense of fortified places; raids; landings on unfortified shores; run past.

Practical.

Conduct a complete technical artillery inspection of one of the following divisions of one battery of a coast defense fire command, or the submarine divisions, selection by lot, for each officer, from the following four divisions:

1. Gun division.—Embracing guns, carriages, magazines, hoists, ammunition, fuses, slopes, drains, environment of emplacement, and manning body of this division.

2. Position-finding division.—Embracing position finders and accessories, electric lines and apparatus connected with the duties of fire control; manning body of this division.

3. Power and light division.—Embracing engines, boilers, dynamos, motors, storage batteries, search lights and other material connected with this division; manning body of this division.

4. Submarine division.—Embracing submarine mines and all material connected with submarine defense; manning body of this division.

XII.—International law (oral).—Questions to be asked under four heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following sixteen heads: 1. States and their essential attributes. 2. Perfect and imperfect rights. 3. National character. 4. Extradition. 5. Private international law. 6. The right of legation. 7. Treaties and conventions. 8. The conflict of international rights. 9. War. 10. Neutrality; the rights and duties of neutrals. 11. Contraband of war. 12. Blockade. 13. The right of search. 14. Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field (General Orders, No. 100, Adjutant General's Office, 1863). 15. The Geneva Convention, 1864 and 1888 (General Orders, No. 3, Adjutant General's Office, 1892). 16. The Hague Conference (General Orders, No. 4 and 62, Adjutant General's Office, 1902).

FOR ALL 2d AND 1st LIEUTENANTS AND CAPTAINS OF ARTILLERY.

(As prescribed below for officers of each grade.)

XIII.—Minor tactics (oral).—For all second lieutenants.

Questions to be asked under two heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following five heads:

1. Advance guards. 2. Outposts. 3. Reconnaissance. 4. The cavalry screen. 5. Rear guards.

For all first lieutenants.—Questions to be asked under two heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following four heads:

1. Characteristics of the three arms. 2. Infantry in attack and defense. 3. Cavalry in attack and defense. 4. Artillery in attack and defense.

For all captains.—Questions to be asked under one head to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the following two heads:

1. Organization and discipline. 2. The three arms combined.

Practical.—For all captains.—Problem.—A military map being furnished and a problem being announced: Prepare the orders for troops, and indicate position on the map for such action as would be demanded under conditions for problem. (Map and solution to accompany proceedings of the examining board.)

FOR ALL 2d AND 1st LIEUTENANTS AND CAPTAINS, FIELD ARTILLERY.

(As prescribed below for officers of each grade.)

XIV.—Field Artillery Drill Regulations, material and accessories (oral).—Second and first lieutenants to be questioned under four heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the first twelve heads. Captains to be questioned under two heads to be selected by lot, for each officer, from the last five heads.

1. Classification, general description and uses of field and siege guns, howitzers and mortars. 2. Classification, general description and working of all field and siege carriages. 3. The principles involved in the aiming and laying of field and siege guns, howitzers and mortars; description and adjustments of sights and quadrant devices to pieces. 4. Projectiles: Kinds, description, uses and care. 5. Knowledge of ranging and range finders adopted for

United States Field Artillery. 6. Range tables: Description and use of, for field and siege guns. 7. General orders governing artillery practice and classification of gunners in the Field Artillery. 8. State the duties of gunner, chief of section, platoon commander and battery commander, respectively, in accordance with the authorized system for the regulation and control of fire of a siege battery. 9. Stables and stable duties. 10. Marches. 11. Camping. 12. Transportation of Field Artillery. 13. General description and knowledge of the use of such field and siege artillery material and accessories as may be selected by the examining board. 14. Instructions for the care and preservation of such field and siege artillery material and accessories as may be selected by the examining board.

Practical.—For second lieutenants, Field Artillery.—Field Artillery Drill Regulations: To include the school of the battery; mechanical maneuvers according to the kind of battery the officer is serving with when examined.

For first lieutenants, Field Artillery.—School of the battery: School of the battalion in which the officer being examined will command a battery only; mechanical maneuvers, according to the kind of battery the officer is serving with when examined.

For captains, Field Artillery.—Command battalion.

FOR 2d AND 1st LIEUTENANTS, FIELD ARTILLERY.

(As prescribed below for officers of each grade.)

XV.—Hippology (oral and practical).—Note.—The examining board will decide which of the heads, or parts of heads, under hippology will be considered subjects for oral and which for practical examination.

For second lieutenants, Field Artillery.—Such an examination under such of the following six heads, as the examining board may prescribe: 1. The artillery horse; Conformation and examination for soundness. 2. Seats. 3. Transportation of horses. 4. The horse's foot. 5. Stable management. 6. Forage.

For first lieutenants, Field Artillery.—Such an examination, under such of the following ten heads, as the examining board may prescribe: 1. The artillery horse; Conformation and examination for soundness. 2. Age of horses; endurance of horses. 3. Framework considered from a mechanical point of view. 4. Bits, biting and training. 5. Saddles. 6. Seats. 7. Transportation of horses. 8. The horse's foot. 9. Stable management. 10. Diseases and injuries: Causes, symptoms and treatment of common colds, strangles, glanders, pneumonia or lung fever, spasmodic and flatulent colic, sore backs, scratches, pricking of the foot, corns, and cracks; navicular disease, laminitis or founder. Forage.

Text Books.

The following publications are recommended for study by Artillery officers preparing for examination for promotion:

Army Regulations and important General Orders; a treatise on the Military Law of the United States—Davis; Manual for Courts-martial; G.O., No. 100, A.G.O., 1863; G.O., No. 3, A.G.O., 1892; Manual of Guard Duty; Infantry Drill Regulations; Military Topography and Sketching—Root; Manual of Military Field Engineering—Beach; Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery; Instruction pamphlets issued by the Ordnance Department bearing on Coast Artillery material; Ordnance and Gunnery—Bruff; Artillery Notes; Explosive Materials, Van Nostrand's Science Series, No. 70—Wisser; The Manufacture of Explosives—Gutman; Circular No. 3, Headquarters Department of the East, 1900; Reports of the Chief of Ordnance since 1890; Orders from Headquarters of the Army governing instruction and artillery practice; All the World's Fighting Ships—Jane; Artillery Circular B; Specifications for acceptance of smokeless powders and tests for nitrocellulose and smokeless powders, issued by the Ordnance Department; Artillery Circulars M and N; Ballistic Machines—Ingalls; Instructions for Regulating Powder Charges for Artillery Practice, prepared and published by the Ordnance Department; Theory and Practice of Surveying—Johnson; Engines and Engine Running—Rose; Handbook of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus of the United States Seacoast Defenses, War Department publication; The Storage Battery—Treadwell; Lessons in Practical electricity—Swoope; Dynamo Electric Machinery—Sylvanus P. Thompson; Management of Dynamos and Motors—Crocker and Wheeler; United States Signal Corps publications; Artillery Circulars; Standard Wiring for Electric Light and Power—Cushing; United States Torpedo Manual; The Tactics of Coast Defense—Wisser; International Laws—Davis; General Orders, Nos. 4 and 62, A.G.O., 1902; The Service of Security and Information—Wagner; Organization and Tactics—Wagner; Drill Regulations for Field Artillery; Instruction pamphlets issued by the Ordnance Department bearing on field artillery material; Horses, Saddles and Bridle—Carter.

In all examinations required by this order it is expected that examining boards will apportion the subjects to members in such a manner as to insure thoroughness in conducting examinations. It should be borne in mind that the object of the examination is to determine the actual professional fitness of officers for promotion. Mere cramming is not a desirable feature in the examination of mature and generally well-educated men. Boards should so conduct examinations that the qualifications for promotion will be developed by the officer's ability to make practical application of all he has learned, rather than the committing to memory of equations and data which he would under ordinary conditions obtain from books of reference. Correct understanding of theory is indispensable, but should in all cases be coupled with the ability to make practical application of the knowledge. The use an officer has made of his opportunities in the past will be taken into consideration. To this end, whenever an officer is ordered for examination for promotion, the commanding officer under whom he is serving and the commanding officer of his regiment (in case of Artillery officers, the Artillery district commander) shall, without further instructions, furnish to the examining board, in writing, all facts relating to any disqualification, through the failure of an officer to make proper use of his opportunities for perfecting himself in his professional duties, or otherwise. Troop, battery and company commanders will report to commanding officers any facts relating to lieutenants which, in their opinion, should be brought to the knowledge of examining boards. Such reports will be thoroughly inquired into by examining boards and given due weight in determining upon the fitness of officers for promotion. In the absence of any detrimental reports from commanding officers, from the records of the Adjutant General's Office, or other reputable and authentic sources, all officers will be presumed to be of good character, and no testimonials or letters to that effect will be required, submitted or attached to the proceedings of examining boards.

Whenever an officer has been pronounced deficient in any department of instruction at any of the Service Schools, information to that effect shall be furnished the examining board by the Adjutant General, when that officer is ordered to be examined for promotion. The board shall examine him in that subject in writing, and not orally, and questions shall be prepared under all the heads prescribed for the oral examination in that subject: Provided, that in case of failure at the above named schools in administration, military law, guard duty or hippology, the examining board will prescribe the extent of written examination. This examination will be final in that subject except as to the practical examination.

The proceedings of examining boards shall be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army for the final action of the Secretary of War.

This order will take effect July 1, 1903.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General, Major Gen., U.S.A.

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The selection of Col. Charles F. Humphrey, to be
Quartermaster General of the Army to succeed Gen. M. I.
Ludington when that officers retires in April, has been
held back by the President at the request, it is under-
stood, of Senator Proctor. Representations have been
made to the President and the Secretary of War that,
about twenty-five years ago, Colonel Humphrey employed
his wife as a clerk in his office on the pay rolls of the
Quartermaster's Department. Whether or not this will
be considered an unpardonable offense if proved to be
true, we do not know, but the selection of a successor to
General Ludington will not be made pending the arrival
from Manila of certain papers relating to Colonel Humph-
rey's case. No selection of an Inspector General of the
Army vice Breckinridge will be made for some time.

A summary of enlistments for the line of the Army for
January, is as follows: Enlistments for General Re-
cruiting Service, 1,669; enlistments in cities, 1,161; en-
listments at military posts and surrounding towns and
in the field, 508; total, 1,669. Of the applicants ex-
amined in cities, 6,444 were rejected.

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A WORD FOR THE VETERANS.

We hope that due consideration will be shown to the
sensibilities of officers with long and honorable careers
to their credit, in the effort to keep in active motion the
always too sluggish stream of promotion. It is a rude
interruption to a career in which a man's whole life
centers to ask him to abandon it simply because he is a
day older than he was yesterday, and when no failing of
his powers, or in his capacity to exercise command, can be
alleged against him. Advancement in rank and increase
of pay are of course welcome, but their value is largely
diminished, if not wholly destroyed, when an officer is
asked to accept them as an equivalent for the surrender
of activity, and the loss of the opportunity to exercise ex-
perience he has been a life time in acquiring. We fear that
our worthy Secretary would find himself in a state of
protest if he were to be suddenly retired from his present
position without consulting his wishes in the matter, and
were forbidden to practice the profession he has so dis-
tinguished himself in, and in which his ripened powers
can be made more effective than in any other. Retirement
at sixty-four or sixty-two, in obedience to a man-
date from which there is no appeal, is sufficiently severe,
but it is at least free from the element of discrimination
against which an officer may reasonably protest.

Before the Civil War we had no law for retirement.
The exigencies of war made it necessary, to provide a
means of relieving Army officers from duties they were no
longer capable of discharging to the satisfaction of the
public and the Government. Hence the President was,
by the act of Aug. 3, 1861, authorized to relieve an offi-
cer after forty years' service, or after thirty years' ser-
vice, provided the officer himself applied for retirement.
It was also provided that any officer who, in the judg-
ment of a retiring board, was incapable of performing
his duty could be retired, or wholly retired, "after a full
and fair hearing" before such a board. It has been held
by the Judge Advocate that this applies only to physical
incapacity.

The act of June 17, 1862, went a step further and
authorized the President at his discretion to retire an
officer after he had served forty-five years, or on his
reaching the age of sixty-two. Finally, came the act of
June 30, 1864 making compulsory the retirement of offi-
cers who had reached the age of sixty-four. The history
of these laws appears to show that their purpose has been
to increase the efficiency of the Army by removing from
active duty officers whose physical conditions, seriously
lessened, or destroyed altogether, their capacity for active
work, according to the judgment of a retiring board, ap-
proved by the President, or according to the judgment of
the President alone where length of service or age gave
an indication of lessened powers. There is no hint any-
where in the law that it was the purpose of Congress to
retire any officer simply because he was in the way of
the promotion of somebody else. It is true that in the
case of the Navy such a purpose is distinctly indicated by
the terms of the Personnel Act, but this is not left to
inference, and there is no similar law applying to the
Army.

No law could be too drastic which permitted the re-
tirement of an officer who was for any cause unfitted
for the serious responsibilities of command; that is, al-
ways provided that such a law could be enforced with
absolute impartiality and not to be used to promote the
ambition of some officer, or to punish an efficient officer
because he might chance to have "winning ways to make
folks hate him," especially those in power. Age is not
positive but relative. One man may be older physically
at fifty-four than another at sixty-four. It is only ne-
cessary to attend one of the Loyal Legion dinners, for ex-
ample, to see what sturdy trencher men, and how full of
all the indications of practically undiminished physical
and mental capacity, men past the retiring age may be.
And if we look abroad into the world of diplomacy, of
business, of finance, of law, or turn to others of the great
industries, we find men over sixty-two, or sixty-four,
bearing with ease burdens that would sit very heavily
upon younger shoulders. Did we not observe only the
other day in Austria a veteran of seventy-four skipping
around like a young buck in a sword duel with a man
one-half of his age? Pierpont Morgan, who is carry-
ing a heavier load of great enterprises than almost any
other man, would, were he in the Navy or in the Army,
be reduced to innocuous desuetude by his age. Similar
examples might be multiplied indefinitely.

Activity in an Army or Navy officer is a most essential
factor in war. As a rule, taking the whole history of
war, it has undoubtedly been the young men who have
accomplished great results in the field, though the old
fellows have done some pretty tall sprinting, and made
our enemies wish that they had to deal with men of less
experience, and less sobriety and coolness of judgment,
as witness, Dewey and Sampson in the Navy; Miles,
Young and Chaffee in the Army; and it is only in war
that capacity for physical action tells. A typewriting
machine can furnish sufficient activity for an officer in

high command under the ordinary conditions of peace, provided it is directed by brains and experience. The old soldier and sailor element is to be valued at all times and especially in an army in process of reconstruction as our Army is now. As John Webster says: "Is not old wine wholesomest, old pippins toothsome, old wood burn brightest, old linen wash whitest? Old soldiers, sweet-heart, are surest, and old lovers are soundest."

We by no means expect an unanimous approval of the sentiments here expressed, but we bide our time, knowing that twenty or thirty years from now we shall be declared a prophet by those who criticise to-day.

There is unfortunately little if any chance for the enactment of the legislation authorizing the award of service medals at the present session of Congress, proper and desirable as such a measure really is. The resolution providing for these medals was introduced in the House a year ago and has been vigorously urged by Secretary Root during the present session. It authorizes service medals to all officers and enlisted men of the Army who participated in the Spanish war, or in the Philippines during the insurrection, or in the relief expedition to Pekin. Three types of medals are proposed, namely service medals, patriotic service medals and distinguished service medals. The first is meant for every officer and man who served in any way in any of the three campaigns; the second is for those who, having enlisted only for the war with Spain, afterward re-enlisted in the Philippines to assist in suppressing the insurrection, while the third is for those who have performed a distinguished service which cannot be rewarded with a medal of honor. Secretary Root is particularly desirous that these medals shall be authorized. "The campaign service medal," he says, "is found, in other armies, to be a great aid to discipline and efficiency. The possessor is proud of it and dreads to disgrace it. It distinguishes veterans from recruits. They cost the Government little and are valued greatly by the soldiers." It is estimated that the maximum cost of providing the medals proposed by Secretary Root would not exceed \$100,000, and in view of that and the additional fact that President McKinley, in a cablegram in 1900 to Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U.S.A., commanding in the Philippines, voluntarily promised that the soldiers who re-enlisted in the islands should receive special service medals for their patriotism—in view of these facts the authority to award the medals should be granted as a matter of justice to the dead as well as to the living.

As indicating the settled purpose of the Government to avail itself of every opportunity to better the condition of the American soldier, it is interesting to observe that several officers of the Subsistence Department of the Army are soon to be detailed to the Department of Agriculture to learn the methods there followed in analyzing food products, in order that adulteration in commissary supplies may be even more effectively guarded against than it is at present. This arrangement is in exact accord with the thoughtful policy of our military authorities regarding the welfare of the enlisted man. It means that nothing shall be left undone to provide him with food which besides being pure, abundant and properly prepared, shall also be carefully adapted to climatic and service conditions. The military experience of the last five years has taught many new and important lessons in the science of subsisting troops in the field. We have been required for the first time to solve the problem of devising a proper ration for soldiers from a temperate zone serving in the torrid zone as well as for those serving within the Arctic circle. To so modify the regular ration as to meet the needs of men serving under these new and untried conditions has been a work of prodigious difficulty, but so well has it been performed that the physical condition of our troops in the tropical Philippines and in frozen Alaska is to-day equal to that of any similar body of men anywhere in the world. To produce this result has required, not merely the utmost liberality in the matter of quantity and quality, but a scientifically arranged system of combining the allowances so as to establish a ration specially adapted to the needs of the men in the latitude in which it was issued. The assignment of officers to learn the methods of food analysis employed in the Department of Agriculture will be simply another step toward absolute purity in the subsistence supplied to the Army, and for that reason it will be approved by every consideration of sound military policy.

We have recently had several requests for information relative to the two General Orders promulgated by the War Department prescribing the uniforms and equipment for officers of the Army, one of which appears in another column. It will be remembered that G.O. 81, of 1902, was the first uniform order issued by the Department, and that a second, No. 132, was promulgated later in the year, amending certain parts of No. 81. It may be stated that the latter order, G.O. 132, is complete in itself as far as it goes, and gives what may be considered as the last ruling of the War Department on the subject it covers. The question of equipment, which is dealt with in G.O. No. 81, was omitted in G.O. No. 132 purposely, and will, at some later date, be made the subject of another General Order. But for the present, the equipment specified in G.O. No. 81 remains in force until another order is published. Officers are expected to provide themselves with the equipment stated in G.O. 81. We have also had some inquiries relative to the Wellington shoe

authorized by G.O. 132. The Wellington is what is generally known as a "short legged boot," and, although a shoe, has, when worn, all of the appearance of a boot. The so-called "side-spring" shoe is the old Congress gaiter, and has no tips. The meaning of the word "habitual" uniform as used in the table of occasions in G.O. 132 is fully defined in the order. The habitual uniform, the order states, is the dress uniform, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer of the post. There has been some difficulty on the part of officers to determine the exact shades of goods for the various uniforms. If any officer has this difficulty he can, by writing to the Quartermaster General of the Army, obtain samples of the authorized goods.

President Roosevelt on Feb. 24 signed the treaty whereby the United States acquires two sites for naval stations on the coast of Cuba, one at Bahia Honda, the other at Guantanamo, thus fulfilling one of the most important stipulations of the Platt amendment to the Cuban Constitution, and securing two enormously valuable outposts for the Navy in West Indian waters. As noted in these columns last week, both of the sites thus chosen are desirable in every respect, having deep water, abundant harbor room and natural defenses which it will be easy to fortify and defend. The price to be paid for the property has not yet been determined and cannot be until it is known how much land the United States wants to acquire at each site. When that question is settled the matter of price will be determined in the usual condemnation proceedings according to law. The harbor at Guantanamo is so capacious, its approaches so easy to defend and its general surroundings so excellent in all respects that it is the purpose of the Government to establish a great modern naval station at that point as speedily as possible, using Bahia Honda for the present chiefly as a coaling station. The tact and foresight with which Mr. Squiers, the United States Minister to Cuba, has conducted the negotiations leading to the acquisition of these sites distinguish him as admirably qualified for the diplomatic service.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 26, ordered favorably reported the now famous Dayton Resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to a permanent program of increase for the Navy. As amended and ordered reported favorably the resolution now reads as follows: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy, if it be not incompatible with the public interests, be requested to transmit to the Congress the recommendations of the said General Board, and the reports of the said Naval War College, in reference to a continued naval policy that should be pursued by Congress in making appropriations including recommendations as to a National Naval Reserve and Naval Militia. That the Secretary of the Navy be further requested to inform the Congress the additional appropriation necessary to maintain these ships in efficient condition, such appropriations to provide for the pay of the additional officers and men needed, and for the establishments of necessary dry docks, slips, and accessories requisite for the repair and preservation of the fleet projected, and what will be the probable annual expense of the Naval establishment. That in order to provide ways for obtaining additional officers the Secretary be requested to furnish Congress with his opinion as to the wisdom and practicability of admitting the elect of the technological schools of the country as ensigns on such conditions as may be prescribed."

President Roosevelt, on Feb. 21, sent to the Senate the nomination of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam to be major general on the retired list. General Merriam entered the military service August, 1862, as captain of a Maine volunteer regiment, and in March, 1863, was transferred to one of the negro regiments. He served with the colored troops until the close of the Rebellion, rising to the grade of lieutenant colonel. In July, 1866, he was commissioned as major in the Regular establishment, and in 1869 was transferred to the 24th Infantry, a negro regiment. In 1885 he became colonel of the 7th Infantry, with which he served until June, 1897, when he was made brigadier general. He reached the retiring age Nov. 13, 1901. Following the war with Spain General Merriam was made major general of Volunteers, and served with that rank for ten months. Since his retirement General Merriam has been residing at Wayne, Pa.

Paym. John Clyde Sullivan, of the Navy, who was recently re-examined for promotion, has again been found professionally disqualified. It is understood that Secretary Moody has approved the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy that Mr. Sullivan be suspended from promotion, but not from duty, for a year, and that at the end of that time he again be given an opportunity to qualify for promotion. In the case of Pay Inspector Stephen Rand, who was recently ordered to sea duty with the understanding that he would be promoted at the end of a year, the President has waived the alleged disqualification that he has seen no sea service since the date of his last promotion, and has promoted him now to the grade of Pay Director. He will, however, go to his new duty at Cavite.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of the State of New York, was in consultation this week with the officials of the War Department in regard to the execution of the new militia law. It is under-

stood that General Roe has made it clear to the War Department that the National Guard of New York entertain serious objections to the application of several important provisions of the law, and it is doubtful if they will avail themselves of the privilege of exchanging their Springfield for the Krag-Jorgensen arm. Their failure to do so would deprive them of all the benefits conferred by the act, and they would have no share in the general appropriation of \$2,000,000. The objection to the Krag-Jorgensen is that it is to be succeeded by a new arm and the New Yorkers prefer to keep their Springfield until they can get the latest and most improved rifle, and the one used by the Regular Army. It is understood that General Crozier, made it clear that New York could get the improved Springfield, in due time.

Secretary Moody in a letter to a Senator in reference to resignations of young officers who object to prolonged sea service states: "I should consider it extremely unfortunate if any officers were to give up his career in the Navy because of conditions which must be only temporary, and especially at this time when a splendid development seems to be in prospect for the Naval Service. We have received so enthusiastic and so devoted a service from the younger officers during the period in which we have been compelled to ask exceptionally arduous duty from them, that I should view with regret any disposition to withdraw before it shall become possible to, in some degree, compensate for the extra duty that has been so cheerfully performed."

The bill (H.R. 15,243) authorizing the President to appoint Kensey J. Hampton captain and quartermaster in the Army, which has already passed the House, was ordered reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Feb. 26. The bill as amended reads as follows: "That the President of the United States in his discretion and subject to such examination as he may prescribe be and he is hereby authorized to appoint Kensey J. Hampton, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to the grade of captain and quartermaster, U.S.A., to fill the first or any subsequent vacancy in said grade in the Quartermaster's Department occurring after the passage of this act."

The Army will commend the wisdom of President Roosevelt in vetoing the bill to restore to the Service, and place on the retired list of the Army, Francis S. Davidson, formerly 1st lieutenant of the 2d Cavalry. The reasons given by the President for this veto are conclusive and should shame Congress into a more careful consideration of such cases as this. No officer dismissed from the Service should be restored by legislation, except with the approval of the War Department, which is in a much better position than Congress to determine what the interests of the Army require.

The Senate made a grand effort to secure reward to the remaining veterans of the Civil War, the majority of the heroes having passed to their graves owing to the lapse of time since the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. The effort failed, owing to the opposition of the House, in which Gettysburg and Appomattox, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville are no longer names to conjure by. The few remaining veterans are destined to remain without reward. The tide of promotion still goes on, the approach to retirement securing the coveted "star."

The following civilians are designated for examination for appointment to 2d lieutenants in the Army: J. H. Kirmeyer, Kansas; W. S. Woodruff, Michigan; E. H. Tarbutton, Maryland; J. H. Byers, Georgia; T. C. Kirkland, C. B. Huges, at large; H. M. Warren, Colorado; J. S. Condee, Illinois; A. G. Earnshaw, Wisconsin; A. S. Kenna, Maryland; A. W. White, Alabama; Geo. E. Nelson, Vermont; Samuel Feland, D.C.; W. G. Matlow, Tennessee.

The arguments in the lineal rank case brought before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia will be heard Feb. 28. General Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army, prepared the case for the War Department. It is said that in case this court renders a decision favorable to the Secretary of War that the case will be appealed to the Court of Appeals, and, if necessary, to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Navy Appropriation bill as it passed the House not only adds to our list of fighting vessels, but it also substantially increases the personnel of the Navy, adding 336 officers and 3,000 men and 67 officers and 673 non-commissioned officers and privates to the Marine Corps. This does not include the proviso for as many lieutenants, junior grade, as may qualify and the increase of naval cadets to a total of 473.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in New York on Feb. 26 of Richard J. Gatling, in the 85th year of his age. A genial philosopher and a gentle-souled lover of his kind, as well as a fertile inventor, he is worthy of a more extended notice than we have room for this week.

Authority has been received at the Bremerton Navy Yard to refit the cruiser Philadelphia for a receiving ship. Approximately \$50,000 will be expended on her. Material will be collected and work begun at once.

MUST BE PREPARED FOR WAR.

The War Department has just made public the confidential report of Col. William Cary Sanger, now Assistant Secretary of War, to President McKinley in 1900, on the Reserve and Auxiliary forces of England and the militia of Switzerland. Colonel Sanger discusses the probability of war and the necessity for preparation as a protection to the country. He points to the awful cost of inadequate preparation found in the case of France in her war with Germany, and says that our own history has an "ugly record of useless debt, of needless suffering and of wasted treasure" due to the unpreparedness of the North for the Civil War. He says that the story of the Spanish-American War has much which Americans must read with pain, and that notwithstanding the fact that lives were uselessly sacrificed because of inadequate preparation for war, there are certain people who oppose every effort to lessen in the future the needless loss of life through fear of what is called "militarism." Colonel Sanger says:

"It is true that as a people we love peace, but there is not a country in the world more eager to begin fighting at once when we make up our minds that there ought to be a fight. One of the most striking evidences of this temper was found in the attitude of the people when a conservative President sent a message to England which made war with that country more than possible. The fact that we were not in any way ready for a struggle with that country, and that in consequence a war would have required the needless sacrifice of thousands of lives, had no effect upon the people, and when the cloud had passed no effort was made to be better prepared for the next emergency."

"In the peaceful intervals between wars there is no nation on the globe which gives less thought or attention to those questions which must be wisely settled in advance in order to save the waste of life and treasure when once war begins. Other nations have at different times made the same terrible mistake. At that time, as in every other crisis of the world's history, lack of preparation did not prevent war. When a nation has decided to fight it is as useless to tell a people that they are not ready for a struggle as to try to check a raging storm. The story of the Crimea is only one of many instances of the culpable neglect by the Anglo-Saxon people of the duty which a nation owes to the brave men who are going to fight its battles."

"The duration of every war in which we engage, the number of men killed and wounded, the number of stricken homes and fatherless children, and the financial burden which will fall upon the taxpayer, all will be affected by the way in which the question of the organization of the Army and of a reserve is treated by the people, for this question is the foundation of all preparation for war, and preparation means less suffering and less cost."

The report now printed was made Dec. 10, 1900, when the Assistant Secretary of War was inspector, N.G.N.Y., and is the record of observation made while he was on a visit to Europe at his own expense. He bore with him, however, a letter from the Secretary of War conveying the request from the President that he would make a report "in regard to the principles upon which other countries, but especially England, have organized their reserve and auxiliary forces, and in regard to the practical working of the English system in particular." Colonel Sanger went beyond this, and his report covers not only an historical and descriptive account of the British military system, but that of Switzerland also. He lays special stress upon the principle of merit and efficiency in selection and promotion which prevails in Switzerland, as it does in Germany, and urged the importance of their rigid application to our own military organization. "It is for the American people," he says, "to decide whether they will perpetuate a system which was partly responsible for the awful record of the Crimean War and for some of the phases of our last two wars which we prefer to leave hidden by the mist of intentional forgetfulness, or whether they will so organize their fighting force that merit, training and efficiency shall be the stepping-stones to success, in accordance with the true principles of American institutions."

NINETEENTH INFANTRY CANTONMENT.

19th Inf. Cantonment, Presidio, Cal., Feb. 17.

Socially the old Presidio has never presented greater scenes of animation and gaiety than now; perhaps it is due to a zealous endeavor to obtain all the enjoyment possible before rigorous Lent places its ban upon mirth and jollity.

Six of the bachelor officers of the regiment, Captain Helms, Lieutenants Bond, Kellond, Allen, Supplee and Wetherill, entertained a happy party Wednesday evening by a trip through Chinatown. The following ladies, chaperoned by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, were of the party: The Misses Milton, Kent, Selridge, Schmidt, the Wilshire and Cole. The trip was very interesting and enjoyable and at its conclusion the party sat down to an exquisite little supper at Zinkand's.

Mrs. Frank McIntyre gave an at home at her residence, 3445 Clay street, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 12, from 2 to 5, which brought together all the ladies of the regiment. Delicious refreshments were served and all experienced a charming afternoon.

The last and best of a series of informal hops given by the 19th and 7th Infantry, took place Tuesday evening in the post hall, Presidio. A large attendance from the Army and Navy, and guests from the city taxed the pretty little hall to its utmost capacity, but all enjoyed themselves. Capt. and Mrs. Edward S. Walton gave a supper to a party of twenty-five after the dance.

The Pacific Mail Dock, San Francisco, was the scene of considerable liveliness on the sailing of the Gaelic on her last trip outward bound, the occasion being the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Seeley of Cincinnati, and their three charming daughters, for an extended trip through Japan and China. By the courtesy of Col. Edmund Rice, the 19th Infantry band was present and enlivened the leave-taking by several fine selections.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick G. Lawton gave a card party in honor of Miss Keyes of Detroit, Mich., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lawton. Miss Randolph of Montgomery, Ala., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Screws, and is an appreciated addition to the social set of the regiment. Lieut. and Mrs. Irvin L. Hunt entertained at cards Friday evening.

The daughters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, whose husbands, Capt. George McD. Weeks, and Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, 14th Inf., are under orders to proceed with their regiment to the Philippines early in March, are visiting their parents at the Cantonment.

Capt. and Mrs. John Howard will entertain with a reception on Feb. 21. Mrs. Howard is a native of San Francisco, and is taking this method of renewing old

acquaintances and becoming better acquainted with the ladies of the regiment. Mrs. Howard entertained some of her school-day friends on Tuesday last with a luncheon. There were many cries of delight over the handsome Pina table linen used on the occasion, which had been brought to the United States by Mrs. Howard as a souvenir of her visit to the Philippines.

The Mandolin-Guitar Sextet, Captain Helms, Lieutenants Bond, Kellond, Allen, Wetherill and Supplee, is very much sought after both in the post and the city because of the really excellent music rendered; the sextet embodies a vocal quartet which is frequently heard at the jolly parties given by these young gentlemen.

La Jeunesse Club gave the last cotillion of the season in Native Sons' Hall in the city last Friday night. The blue and gold of the Army and Navy was in evidence on every hand and to a casual observer it looked altogether like a military affair, the cotillion being led by Captain Penn. The following named were special guests of Mrs. J. W. McClung, one of the patronesses: Capt. and Mrs. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Lieut. W. P. Screws and Miss Randolph and Lieut. and Mrs. Miller; quite a number of the bachelor officers of the regiment are members of La Jeunesse.

The new officers' quarters are about completed and are being occupied. Col. and Mrs. Rice will move in from the Colonial Hotel some time this week.

Miss Augusta Kent, sister of Mrs. J. Malcolm Graham, will sail for Tutuila, Samoa, via the Sierra which leaves this port on Feb. 19. Miss Kent will be chaperoned by Commander and Mrs. Underwood, and goes to meet Ensign Claude Bloch, U.S.N., Captain of the Port and Collector of Customs, at Tutuila, to whom she is to be married immediately upon her arrival. All her friends wish her bon voyage, not only across the Pacific, but for all time.

QUESTIONS AS TO THE NEW ARMY UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There are several things in G.O. 132, A.G.O., 1902, which are not entirely clear. Will you please try to give us some information that will help to an understanding of the same?

In the first place, is this order a complete order in and of itself? Does it comprise everything in the line of uniform and equipment that officers are required to have? For instance, G.O. 81, A.G.O., 1902, mentions a Service cap which is omitted from the later order. Are officers required to procure this cap or not? The same is true with various other articles of equipment mentioned on page 47 of G.O. 81 and entirely omitted from G.O. 132. These articles are haversack, meat can, etc. Is it obligatory upon officers to provide these or is it left to their discretion to provide themselves with what they need when they go into the field?

What style of shoe is the "short Wellington" or "side spring shoe"? Is it some particular cut or is it what is commonly called a "congress gaiter"?

Is it to be required that officers serving at such posts as this provide themselves with white caps, white helmet and white uniform? It is so cool here the year through that the blue uniforms is never uncomfortable; July 4, 1902, fires were needed if you wished to sit in a room with comfort.

What is meant by the "habitual" uniform given in the table of occasions? Will officers in garrison be required to wear the "dress" uniform as their regular equipment, while the men wear the "Service" uniform, or will officers and men wear the "Service" uniform as a regular thing and all put on the "dress" uniform on occasions of some ceremony as is now done with the "full dress" uniform? This is quite an important matter to officers as they must have several changes of the uniform which is to be worn habitually and only one uniform is needed of that which is to be worn on special occasions only.

Samples of materials for Service uniforms and the new overcoats have been sent here by several of the leading tailors of the country, and there has been no uniformity in the shades of the goods; even the samples from any one tailor have not been of one uniform shade, and all say that their goods are standard. Now, that being the case, how is an officer to determine what is the right shade so that he may be sure that in equipping himself he is buying goods that will not be commented upon unfavorably by the first inspector who visits his post?

OREGON.

VALLEJO AND MARE ISLAND NOTES.

Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 18, 1903.

The repairs to the transport Lawton are under way, giving employment to quite a number of men called in by the Board of Labor. The decision of the War Department in awarding the contract for the work of altering the transport Grant to the yard has caused great satisfaction. A large number of old and competent mechanics have been laid off in the past few weeks and have become scattered all over the country, and it is hoped that this new work will call them all back to the yard again. The Albatross came to the yard on the 11th from the lower bay. While here the personal effects of Comdr. C. Thomas have been transferred, as Commander Thomas will have command of the gunboat Bennington, which will shortly be placed in commission, after having undergone a thorough overhauling.

On the evening of the 13th a novel affair in the way of a valentine social was given at the Presbyterian church in Vallejo, in honor of the bluejackets on the vessels in the harbor. A fine program was rendered, and various games and amusements were greatly enjoyed by those present. If more time was spent by the people who have the good of the sailors at heart in providing pleasant entertainments for the Jackies, than in fighting the re-establishment of the canteen, much more good would be accomplished. Naval Constr. F. B. Zahn has been granted three months' leave of absence on account of illness. He will leave for Washington on the 16th, and after attending the business affairs in that city, will go to Paris, where he will spend most of his sick leave. Mrs. Zahn and daughter will close their home on Mare Island and will reside in San Francisco until his return in May.

Commander Swift has relieved Commander Thomas. The detachment of Commander Thomas is a source of regret among all hands on the vessel, and they expressed their appreciation of him and of Mrs. Thomas by presenting her with a handsome diamond brooch, the gift being headed to Commander Thomas on the afternoon of the 12th, with the compliments of all on board the Albatross. As he left the ship the crew gave him three rousing cheers in expression of their good will. Commander Dixon has sufficiently recovered to permit of a short vacation, and with Mrs. Dixon has gone to San Francisco to visit friends.

The Concord was taken from the wall near the freight

shed and moored north of the dry dock to permit the Bennington to come alongside to receive her finishing touches.

Over two hundred friends were entertained by Captain Cottman and the ward room officers of the monitor Wyoming at the "Sail Loft" dance on the Yard on the evening of Feb. 14. About 300 invitations were issued by the officers, the list including the naval set of Vallejo, Mare Island and Yerba Buena training station, and the Army officers and their ladies from San Francisco and the Presidio. The sail loft was gaily decorated and canopied with flags, and was brilliantly illuminated. The officers of the Wyoming were Capt. V. L. Cottman, Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Griffin, Lieut. W. G. Miller, Lieut. W. W. Bush, Lieut. J. P. Morton, Surg. A. W. Dunbar and Paymaster Mel. These officers, with Mrs. Cottman, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Dunbar, made up the receiving party and were assisted by Mrs. Miller, wife of Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, U.S.N., and Mrs. Tilley, wife of Capt. B. F. Tilley. The music and its rendition by an orchestra selected from the Marine Band, won much favorable comment from all present, especially from the Army set, who are accustomed to the best music as rendered by the Army musicians.

The Army guests came up from the city on the tug Slocum, and returned at midnight, and had additional pleasure in a sixty-mile moonlight ride on the bay. The elaborate evening costumes worn by the ladies and the handsome uniforms of the Army and Navy officers made the scene one of much brilliancy, but the affair had little or none of the usual formality, and altogether it was as jolly and sociable as it possibly could have been.

Among the distinguished guests were noticed Major de Kay, Captain Craigie, Captain Howard, Captain Knox, Captain Goodin, Captain Bettison, and Adjutant Camp, all of the U.S. Army. Some of the city guests remained over night at the navy yard, and on Sunday morning visited the Wyoming and breakfasted. All present will long remember the happy St. Valentine's night when guest of the hospitable officers of the U.S.S. Wyoming.

THE FATIGUE CAP AT WEST POINT.

The Military Academy cadets are to have a new style fatigue cap, recommended for adoption by Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy. In many respects the new cap is to be similar to the fatigue cap recently adopted for officers of the Army. In order that the cap may conform with the uniform of the cadets it will, of course, be gray, and will bear on its front the device of the Cadet Corps in lead. The visor, as is customary, is to be of enameled leather, and a wide black band will extend entirely around the crown of the cap. Colonel Mills' letter to the Adjutant General, recommending the adoption of the new style cap, best states the advantages it has over the cap now in use. He says: "I have the honor to report that I am forwarding to the War Department by express a cap which I recommend shall be substituted for the present fatigue cap worn by cadets. The latter cap has always been the subject of unfavorable criticism on account of its appearance, and it has several disadvantages—the affording of no protection to the eyes of cadets at target practice and field exercises and of not staying on the head while riding and marching, making necessary the frequent use of cap strings, which are objectionable. The model submitted has the following advantages over the present cap: It accords better with the cadet uniform; it presents a more military and pleasing appearance; it clings better to the head; it shades the eyes; it is suitable for wear at all drills and will do away with the use of the campaign hat, thus reducing the expense to cadets, and it costs less. If the proposed hat is adopted, the device, which is of lead, will be made of lighter and stiffer metal, and the visor, which has been made by hand, will be shaped by machinery, so that it will be stiffer and its sharp edges rounded. The selection of a suitable fatigue cap for cadets has been the subject of much experiment and thought for several years. The model now submitted meets well the requirements and receives the general approval of officers of the Academy." Secretary Root has approved of the new cap and has authorized it for substitution for the present cap.

ARRANGEMENT OF ARTILLERY LIEUTENANTS.

Presidio of San Francisco, Feb. 14, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Although there has been a great deal of discussion upon the subject of the arrangement of Artillery lieutenants, it seems to me that the apparent inconsistency of the matter has not yet been clearly brought out.

The following table, I think, shows it in reference to the 2d lieutenants:

Class.	Feb. 2.	May 8.	July 16.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 23.	Total.
Ex-volunteer comm'd officers.....	7	26	0	0	0	33
West Point, '01.....	25	0	0	0	0	25
Ex-regular enlisted men.....	24	4	1	0	0	29
Ex-volunteer enlisted men.....	3	4	3	0	3	13
Civilian appointees.....	0	1	0	10	0	11
Totals.....	59	35	33	10	13	150

This certainly shows that the increments were in no way equal and the discrepancy is very marked.

Q. S. M. B.

In the case of Private M. Jones, Troop I, 12th Cav., tried by a G.C.M., for drunkenness, theft, and attempted assault on a citizen with a razor, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, with loss of pay, and one year's imprisonment, General Grant, commanding the Department of Texas, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "The evidence shows that the accused, prior to the commission of the offenses proven, was drinking with certain non-commissioned officers of another troop, and that he became drunk in company with one of these non-commissioned officers. A non-commissioned officer who will go to a vile saloon, such as those adjoining Fort Clark, and there drink with private soldiers, can not be depended upon to enforce discipline. As long as such actions are countenanced among non-commissioned officers it will be useless to attempt to control the curse of drinking that is the chief obstacle to discipline and efficiency in the Army. The court, in awarding the sentence, evidently took into consideration as extenuating circumstances the facts above stated. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Clark, Texas."

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

As we stated last week, the House on Feb. 19 completed and passed the bill H.R. 17288 "making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes." On page 579 of our issue for Feb. 14 we give a list of the regular appropriations carried by the bill. The bill as passed provides that the 3,000 additional men authorized "may be recruited upon the passage of this act." The amount for gunnery exercises is fixed at \$120,000. Authority is given to acquire land for the enlargement of the Washington Navy Yard. The limit of expenditure for buildings at the Naval Academy is increased to ten million dollars, and the Secretary is authorized to "modify or alter all plans heretofore authorized covering all buildings as he may see fit." For repairs at the Academy \$60,000 is allowed. The Secretary is directed to appoint a board to recommend a site or sites for one naval magazine on the New England coast north of Cape Cod for Boston and Portsmouth Navy Yards, and to furnish an estimate of its cost. It is provided that Marines on shore abroad may be furnished with or allowed commutation for the Navy ration when the Army ration cannot be had or is too expensive.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 26 reported the bill to the Senate with a number of changes. The most important change is in the section providing for the increase in the Navy, the Senate Committee having entirely stricken out of the bill the House provision for three battleships of the heavier type and one armored cruiser, and substituting a provision for four battleships of the general type of the Oregon, of not more than 12,000 tons displacement, and two armored cruisers of the general type of the Brooklyn and of not more than 9,500 tons displacement. This involves a decrease in cost of \$87,679. The emergency fund is reduced \$15,000, the appropriation for transportation, etc., Bureau of Navigation, \$32,679. The appropriation for the Charleston yard is increased \$250,000; that for Norfolk, \$75,000; Mare Island, \$138,000; Pensacola, \$120,000; Tutuila naval station, \$5,000. Five hundred dollars is allowed for tablets at Annapolis; \$5,000 for expenses of a board to locate powder magazine; \$125,000 for the Washington hospital; \$100,000 for hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M.; \$800 for increase of pay of clerks at certain yards; \$4,000 for increase in pay of certain professors and clerks at Naval Academy; \$258,000 more for Marine Corps pay, and \$143,640 for clothing, etc., for additional marines. The limit of cost for the Naval Academy is made exclusive of the cost of land, and the Secretary is allowed to modify estimates of cost for buildings, including the hospital, and dredging. The bill as it passed the House contains the following important provisions:

"The grades of the active list of the Navy hereinafter designated shall be so increased that there shall be 30 additional lieutenant commanders, in all 200; 50 additional lieutenants, in all 350; such total numbers of lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns as may qualify for said grades under existing law and the provisions of this act; 30 additional surgeons with the rank of lieutenant commander, in all 85; 120 additional passed assistant and assistant surgeons, with the rank, respectively, of lieutenant and lieutenant (junior grade), in all 230; 2 additional pay inspectors, in all 15; 30 additional paymasters, in all 76; 25 additional passed assistant and assistant paymasters, in all 96; 29 additional naval constructors and assistant naval constructors, in all 75; one additional civil engineer, in all 28; and 12 assistant civil engineers, of whom 6 shall have the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) and 6 the rank of ensign; Provided, That assistant civil engineers, during the first 5 years after date of appointment, shall receive, per annum, when on duty, \$1,500, when on leave or waiting orders, \$1,000; during the second 5 years after such date, when on duty, \$1,800, when on leave or waiting orders, \$1,200; and after 10 years from such date, when on duty, \$2,100, and when on leave or waiting orders, \$1,400. And provided further, That promotions in the corps of civil engineers shall be after such examination as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

"The increase in the grades of lieutenant commander and lieutenant provided for in this act shall be filled by promotion each year of not exceeding 25 per centum of the total number of the increase in each of said grades; and not more than 25 assistant surgeons, nor more than 20 assistant paymasters, nor more than 5 assistant naval constructors, nor more than 3 assistant civil engineers, in addition to those necessary to fill vacancies in said grades, shall be appointed in any one calendar year.

"Hereafter in each calendar year there may, under the restrictions imposed by existing law, be appointed from the boatswains, gunners, and warrant machinists of the Navy 12 ensigns.

"There shall be allowed at the Naval Academy 2 midshipmen for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, 2 for the District of Columbia, and 5 each year at large: Provided, That the additional Congressional appointments authorized by this act shall be made at such times as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall equitably distribute the increase among the several States, Districts and Territories, so that ultimately, if practicable, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate may recommend for appointment during each Congress one midshipman: Provided further, That immediately upon the passage of this act each Senator, Representative, and Delegate who has not had an appointment during the Fifty-seventh Congress, or in whose State, Territory, or District a vacancy shall exist on or before March 4, 1903, shall be permitted to recommend one midshipman to the said Naval Academy.

"The Secretary of the Navy shall as soon as practicable after the 5th day of March in each year notify in writing each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy which may be regarded as existing in the State, District, or Territory which he represents, and the nomination of a candidate to fill such vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative, or Delegate. Such recommendation shall be made by the 1st day of May of that year, and if not so made the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by the appointment of an actual resident of the State, District, or Territory in which the vacancy exists, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding his appointment an actual bona fide resident of the State, District, or Territory in which the vacancy exists and shall have the qualifications otherwise prescribed by law: And provided further, That the Superintendent of the Naval Academy shall make such rules, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, as will effectually prevent the practice of having any cadet found guilty of participating in or encouraging or countenancing such practice shall be summarily expelled from

the Academy, and shall not thereafter be reappointed to the Corps of Cadets or be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army or Navy or Marine Corps until 2 years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member."

Nothing contained in this act shall affect the officers of the Navy who may have been or may hereafter be advanced in rank under existing provisions of law by which they become extra numbers in their respective grades, or operate to vacate the commission of any officer now in the Service.

That from and after the passage of this act, and in order to further increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps, the following additional officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, trumpeters, and privates to those now provided by law for said corps, are hereby authorized and directed, namely: 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 5 majors, 12 captains, 25 1st lieutenants, 12 2d lieutenants, 1 assistant adjutant and inspector with the rank of lieutenant colonel, 2 assistant adjutants and inspectors with the rank of major, 1 assistant quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant colonel, 5 assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain, 1 assistant paymaster with the rank of captain, 1 sergeant major, 40 quartermaster sergeants, 12 1st sergeants, 65 sergeants, 55 corporals, 10 drummers, 10 trumpeters, and 527 privates: Provided, That the vacancies now existing in the line and the staff departments of the Marine Corps and those created by this act below the grade of brigadier general shall be filled, respectively, first by promotion by seniority and then by selection and appointment as now provided by law, excepting that vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant shall be filled first, as far as practicable, from graduates of the Naval Academy each year on completing the prescribed course at the Naval Academy, exclusive of the probationary tour of sea service before final graduation, then from meritorious non-commissioned officers and from civil life between the ages of 21 and 27 years: Provided, That the commissions of officers now in the Marine Corps shall not be vacated by this act: And provided further, That officers selected for appointment to fill vacancies in the grade of field officers in any of the staff departments shall be taken from officers on the active list not below the grade of captain and who have seen not less than 10 years' service as commissioned officers in the Marine Corps. And that appointments to the grade of captain in any of the staff departments shall be made from officers on the active list of the Marine Corps not below the grade of 1st lieutenant.

Barracks, quarters, Marine Corps: Purchase of ground and erection of building at Philadelphia, to be used for manufacture of clothing and storing of supplies and office of assistant quartermaster (to cost not to exceed \$150,000); construction and completion of commanding officers' and junior officers' quarters, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., \$42,000; construction and completion of commanding officers' and junior officers' quarters, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., \$16,000; construction and completion of 1 power house and the installation of steam heat marine barracks and officers' quarters, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., \$11,000; in all public works under Marine Corps, \$219,000.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed or in navy yards as hereinafter provided 3 first class battleships carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class upon a trial displacement of not more than 16,000 tons, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament not exceeding \$4,212,000 each; one first-class armored cruiser of not more than 14,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament for vessels of its class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$4,659,000; 2 steel ships; to be used in training landsmen and apprentices, to be propelled by sail, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$370,000 each; 1 wooden brig, to be used for training landsmen and apprentices at stations, to be propelled by sail, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$50,000; and the contract for the construction of each of said vessels shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest responsible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery; and in the construction of all said vessels the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment," as to material for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, the notice of any proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, specifications and the method of executing said contracts shall be observed and followed, and, subject to the provisions of this act, all said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, and in all their parts shall be of domestic machinery; and the steel material shall be of domestic manufacture, and of the quality and characteristics best adapted to the various purposes for which it may be used, in accordance with specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy may build any or all of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, and shall build the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms, or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels, have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding, the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to contract for or purchase submarine torpedo boats in the aggregate of, but not exceeding, \$500,000: Provided, That prior to said purchase or contract for said boats any American inventor or owner of a submarine torpedo boat may give reasonable notice and have his, her, or its submarine boat tested before Aug. 1, 1903, by comparison or competition, or both, with a Government submarine torpedo boat or any private competitor, and thereupon the board appointed for conducting such tests shall report the result of said competition or comparison, together with its recommendations, to the Secretary of the Navy, who may purchase or contract for submarine torpedo boats in a manner that will best advance the interests of the United States in submarine warfare: And provided further, That before any submarine torpedo boat is purchased or contracted for it shall be accepted by the Navy Department as fulfilling all reasonable requirements for submarine warfare and shall have been fully tested to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy. To carry out the purpose aforesaid the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

PREMATURE EXPLOSION ON THE MASSACHUSETTS.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the trial by court-martial of Ensign Ward K. Wortman, U.S.N., the division officer in charge of the turret on the U.S.S. Massachusetts, in which a premature explosion, resulting in the death of nine men, occurred Jan. 10, 1903. The Secretary's order is made, notwithstanding a recommendation that no further proceedings were necessary filed by a court of inquiry composed of the following officers: Capt. George A. Converse, senior member, Lieut. Roy C. Smith, member, Lieut. W. V. Pratt, member, and Capt. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., recorder. This court, appointed by Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Station, after a careful investigation of all the facts, reported substantially as follows: "That as there were no instructions directing the mode of procedure to change from percussion to electric firing, under the conditions at the time of the accident, it became necessary for the division officer to be guided by his judgment and experience. That a grave error, not necessarily fatal, was made by the division officer in directing the opening of the breech to return to electric firing. That this procedure was not in violation of any drill regulations. That it was believed by the division officer to be in accordance with the provisions of the Gun and Torpedo Drill Book in a similar case, that of unloading, page 28, 'No. 2 opens the breech; then extracts primer.' That during target practice, when a few guns are firing at a time, the opportunity should be utilized by the division officer to supervise as minutely as possible all the operations at the gun, notwithstanding that the same supervision will not be possible in action; and that such minute supervision on these occasions need not accustom the crews to false conditions. That the Drill Books should be thoroughly revised to include all special orders, and all changes made necessary by the issue of new material. That new material, when issued, should be accompanied by suitable instructions in the form of posters modifying the Drill Books, and that this revision and constant supervision of the Drill Books can be performed best by a board permanently organized for this purpose, this to insure continuity in the work.

The court-martial to try Ensign Wortman will assemble at Pensacola, Fla., March 6, and is composed as follows: Rear Admiral William C. Wise, U.S.N., president; Lieut. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., judge advocate; members, Capt. Edward D. Taussig, Comdr. William H. Turner and Frank A. Wilner, Lieut. Comdr. William L. Burdick and Lieut. Bion B. Bierer and Harry E. Smith. The charge is neglect of duty.

FINDING IN THE CASE OF THE LEYDEN.

In justice to Lieutenant Wells we publish the full report of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the Leyden for which we were unable to find room last week:

1. That the Leyden ran aground on the south coast of Block Island, Jan. 21, 1903, about 12:20 p.m., and about three-quarters of a mile to the west of S.E. Point, during a dense fog and heavy sea. She was at this time proceeding from San Juan, Porto Rico, to Newport, R.I., in command of Lieut. Chester Wells, U.S.N., who had with him as one watch officer and assistant Gunner Donald, U.S.N.

2. The court is of opinion: That the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Leyden, Lieut. Chester Wells, U.S.N., was careful in following the requirements of the Navy Regulations, as to the navigation of the vessel under his command, as to the following points: (a). Keeping a careful look out. (b). Supervision and correction of courses steered.

3. While no night order book was kept it appears, that from the conditions of the Service in which he was employed, and from the fact that his orders were transmitted from him directly to the only other officer on board who relieved him in charge of the vessel, that this omission was natural and not reprehensible.

4. It was shown that there was reprehensible neglect in not getting soundings, and that this neglect is especially noticeable in not getting soundings while in plain sight of Montauk Point at the time when the course was changed to pass to southward of Block Island. A sounding at this time would have been a great assistance in checking the position of the vessel, and of greater accuracy than the one adopted of estimating the distance by eye alone.

5. It further appears that, after changing the course to northward at noon, casts of the lead should have been had, which might have shown the dangerous proximity of the land.

6. The court is further of the opinion that no other officer than the commanding officer nor any of the crew can be held responsible for the neglect, and that the loss of the Leyden is in no respect due to any fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel, other than the commanding officer.

7. The court considers it only right to call attention to the trying conditions under which Lieutenant Wells was placed in making a long sea trip, and in coming on to our coast during the winter season, in a small vessel with but one warrant officer to assist him; and that warrant officer, a gunner, who is not supposed to have any knowledge as to navigation; so that not only the whole responsibility, but also all the work of navigation devolved upon Lieutenant Wells.

8. Attention is also directed to the admirable conduct of Lieutenant Wells after the vessel grounded. He appears to have done everything that was possible looking toward the saving of the crew, and was himself the last to be rescued.

9. In view of the foregoing, all of which has been fully attested by the evidence submitted, the court is also of the opinion that Lieutenant Wells should receive a letter of reprimand from the Secretary of the Navy for having neglected to have soundings taken when knowing that his vessel was in proximity to land; and that no further proceedings should be taken.

There is not the slightest prospect that any official interpretation of the new militia law will be made by the War Department until after the adjournment of Congress. We stated some time ago that it was the intention of the War Department to send out a circular letter to all of the National Guard organizations setting forth the official interpretation of the new law. The many matters under consideration and over which some question has been raised have been submitted to the War College Board of the Army for settlement. It is expected that the circular letter will be ready for distribution some time week after next.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The trial of Lieut. Chester Wells, U.S.N., before a G.C.M., on a charge of negligence, through which it is alleged the U.S.S. tug Leyden was stranded on Block Island, Jan. 21, began at Newport, R.I., Feb. 26. Lieutenant Wells contended that the weather was so severe that soundings could not be made, and that the stranding was an unavoidable accident. Gunner James Donald testified that the wind was blowing a gale from the south-east, the sea was running high and the fog was very dense. He said that soundings could not be taken, as the Leyden was rolling from thirty-five to forty-five degrees.

The transport Hancock arrived at the navy yard, New York, Feb. 21, from San Francisco. The Hancock will replace the Columbia as a receiving ship. The Hancock was formerly the Guion Line steamer Arizona, and some years ago held the record for the fastest passage between New York and Liverpool.

Medical Director John W. Ross, U.S.N., will for the present continue on duty in charge of the Medical School of Application, Washington, D.C., and will endeavor to raise the standard for entry in the naval service in the Medical Corps. The curriculum of the school includes considerable military instruction, the intent being to fit the young surgeon to carry out, not only his professional duties, but to understand the official position and responsibilities incident to holding a commission under Uncle Sam.

Secretary of the Navy Moody has disapproved the recommendation of Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Paymaster General Kenny, that paymasters clerks be allowed the same rank and pay as warrant officers, and that they be given similar retirement privileges.

The monitor Nevada, built by the Bath Iron Works, has been accepted by the Navy Department, and she will be put in commission at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., about March 1.

The captured Spanish gunboat Isla de Luzon has sailed for Mobile, Ala., where she will rendezvous for a short time previous to sailing for either the Norfolk Navy or for the New York Yard. Much interest will attach to this vessel as having been captured at Manila.

Interesting exercises were held in Mobile, Ala., Feb. 24, in connection with the presentation of the silver service given by the people of Alabama. The orator of the occasion was E. M. Robinson. The service was accepted on behalf of the officers of the Alabama by Capt. H. C. Davis, commander of the vessel. The silver service consists of seven pieces and cost about \$3,500.

Lieut. A. E. Kalbach, U.S.N., who resigned on Feb. 24, entered the Navy July 1, 1892, being appointed from Pennsylvania.

REPORT FROM COMMANDER DILLINGHAM.

Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., commanding U.S.S. Detroit, under date of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, Jan. 28, reports his arrival there on Jan. 24 in the Detroit, and the tug Fortune, en route to Montevideo. In his official report he says, among other things: "No United States vessel of war has visited this port since the Wilmington was here in 1899. I believe that the Detroit is the largest vessel of war of any nation that has ever been to Paramaribo. Our arrival caused considerable excitement among the population, and we were received with much enthusiasm."

"On the day of my arrival I was received by Mr. Cornelis Lely, Governor of Dutch Guiana, and on the following day he visited this vessel, and was accorded the usual honors and ceremonies. On Monday, the 26th inst., the Governor entertained the officers of the Detroit and Fortune at dinner, where we met all the Crown officials of the colony. On this occasion the Governor proposed the health of the President of the United States, and expressed gratification at meeting officers of the United States Navy."

"On Sunday, Jan. 25, the Detroit was open to visitors from shore, and during the day until sun-down, the vessel was inspected by a very large number of people."

"I find here considerable interest of United States citizens, represented by four large mining companies."

"The present Governor of this colony has served two terms in the ministry of Holland, a civil engineer by profession, and the designer of the scheme for draining the Zuider Zee. He tells me that he was sent to this colony for the particular purpose of opening up the Lawa District, about 150 miles from Paramaribo, which is said to be very rich in gold, and they expect to begin the construction of a railroad to the Lawa District next May, the Crown to pay the expenses of the road, and I am assured by him that no effort will be left undone to hasten the completion of this road."

"I find that these mining companies already established here and at work are only the forerunners of a large number of United States citizens to this country, and there are many men on their way out here from the United States, and from what I have seen, I believe, with the construction of this railroad, that the American interest will become very large."

"Our reception here has been full of enthusiasm, and I think the visit to this port of one of our national vessels has been a great benefit. The apparent difficulty in coming to this port seems to me to be the lack of water on the bar at the mouth of the river, but vessels drawing twenty-one feet of water will have no trouble in coming to Paramaribo at the proper stage of the tide."

"The United States Consul, Mr. Arthur Deyo, was away from Paramaribo during my stay, and I am indebted to the British Consul, Mr. John R. W. Pigott, for many courtesies. I sail with the vessel under my command, and the tug Fortune, for Para, Brazil, Jan. 28."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1903.

His Excellency, W. T. Durbin, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.: Permit me to express the gratification of the Navy and my own as well, that the State of Indiana has conferred so signal an honor upon Admiral Taylor. The high reputation he has won in war in command of the ship which bears the name of your State, he more than maintains in peace. As chief of the personnel and the principal adviser of the Secretary upon military questions, upon him rests largely the responsibility for the efficiency of the Navy for the nation's defense, and I welcome this occasion to bear testimony to the fidelity with which he discharges this trust.

W. H. MOODY.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Haywood.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Galveston.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Mobile, Ala., Feb. 20.
IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Galveston.
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Pensacola Fla.
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. Arrived at Galveston.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Galveston, Tex.
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Sailed Feb. 26 from New Orleans for Pensacola.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived at Galveston Feb. 20.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Arrived at San Juan Feb. 24.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Sailed Feb. 26 from Natchez for Baton Rouge.
MARIETTA, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At La Guayra.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. Arrived at Culebra Feb. 23.
VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at San Juan Feb. 25.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. James H. Dayton. Sailed Feb. 26 from Algiers for Messina.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Sailed Feb. 26 from Algiers for Messina.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Sailed Feb. 26 from Algiers for Messina.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Arrived at Ponta del Gada Feb. 26.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Montevideo.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Montevideo.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Arrived at Montevideo Feb. 23.
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Arrived at Montevideo Feb. 23.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived at San Juan Feb. 23.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Arrived at Amapala Feb. 26.
MARLBHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Arrived at Amapala Feb. 26.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. J. J. Hunker. Arrived at Amapala Feb. 26.
FERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
RANGER, Comdr. W. P. Potter. Sailed Feb. 21 from Acapulco for Amapala.
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood ordered to command. At Tutuila, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY, (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Capt. Robert M. Berry ordered to command. Sailed Feb. 24 from Labuan for Singapore.
RAINBOW, Capt. Charles S. Sperry. (Flagship of Admiral Cooper.) Arrived at Cavite Feb. 23.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Arrived at Wosung Feb. 25.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Cavite.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.
FROLIC, Lieut. F. B. Baldwin. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Subig. GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Sydney.
HELENA, Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton. At Cavite.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Hong Kong.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam. Address Guam.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. Arrive at Hong Kong Feb. 21.
NANSHAN (supply ship). Sailed Feb. 24 from Labuan for Cavite.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. Sailed Feb. 24 from Labuan for Saigon. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter. At Cavite. Address Manila.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Feb. 26 from Hong Kong for Fuchau.
PRINCETON, Comdr. John B. Collins. At Olongapo.
SATURN (collier, merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Hong Kong Feb. 22.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. At Uraga.
WOMPATUCK, Bttn. James Laven. At Olongapo. Address Manila.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Cavite.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). Sailed Feb. 24 from Labuan for Cavite.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALRAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Cavite.
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. Arrived at Hong Kong Feb. 17.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter. Sailed Feb. 26 from Hong Kong for Fuchau.
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Zamboanga.
QUIKOS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolette. At Isabella.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Francis Boughter. Sailed Feb. 26 from Hong Kong for Fuchau.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED.

TUGS, &C.
ACCOMAC, Bttn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy. Annapolis, Md.
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland. At Annapolis.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver. At San Juan.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Has been ordered placed in commission about March 1 at Mare Island.
CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Boston, Feb. 24. Address there.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. At Norfolk. Address there.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Feb. 23 from Port Antonio for Esanada de Mora. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
HANCOCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. Arrived at New York Yard Feb. 24. Has been ordered out of commission.
HECULES, tug. At Norfolk. Address there.
HIST, At Newport.
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. H.I. Address Honolulu.
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Sailed Feb. 20 from San Juan for Mobile, Ala. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Arrived at Newport Feb. 24. Address there.
MASSARUIT, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.
MODOC, At Philadelphia.
MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NARKEETA, tug. At New York.
NASHVILLE, Lieut. John Hubbard. At Boston.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEZINSCOT (tug), At Portsmouth, N.H.
NEVADA, Has been ordered in commission March 1.
OSCEOLA, Bttn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.
PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. At Yorktown. Address Norfolk.
PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWATAN, At New York. Address there.
PAWUCSET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. At New York. Will be attached to European Station.
RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.
RESTLESS, Norfolk, Va.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Norfolk Yard.
STANDISH (tug). Arrived at Annapolis Feb. 26.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.
SAMOSET (tug). At Philadelphia.
SEBAGO, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard.
SIOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Arrived at Honolulu Feb. 23, en route to San Francisco.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.
TECUMSEH, Bttn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.
TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.
VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WALSH, Lieut. Bion B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address Pensacola.
WISCONSIN, Capt. U. Sebree. At Bremerton, Washington. Address there.
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island.
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin L. Knight. Arrived at Santa Cruz del Sur Feb. 20. Address care Postmaster, New York.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William P. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. Address New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). At League Island. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert B. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station).
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickinson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer, Norfolk, Va.
SANTRE, Comdr. George L. Dyer, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY, (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla, care Postmaster, New York.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
BARRY, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
DALE, Lieut. H. I. Cone. Arrived at Newport News Feb. 25.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk.
NINA (tug tender to flotilla). At Norfolk.
TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.
Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. CUSHING, ERLSON, FOOTE, DUFONT, PORTER, SOMERS, DELONG, MACKENZIE and WORDEN.

The BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON and THORNTON, placed in commission in reserve Feb. 13.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, L.I. McKee and CHAVEN, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. TALBOT, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.
RODGERS, Ensign John J. Halligan, jr. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.
GWIN, Lieut. John F. Hines. Naval Academy detail. Norfolk, under repairs.
DAHLGREN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, L.I. MOCCASIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, L.I. STEWART, Lieut. Arthur B. Hoff. At Annapolis.
TRUXTON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Norfolk.
WINSLOW, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At Newport.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Norfolk, Va.
WILKES. In reserve at Key West, Fla.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Chas. E. Fox. At Coronado Beach, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. At Mare Island. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Jos. B. Murdock. At Port of Spain. Itinerary of her cruise is as follows: Leave March 2, 1903, due at Baseterre, St. Christophers, March 7, 1903; leave March 14, 1903, due at Kingston, Jamaica, March 24, 1903; leave March 31, 1903, due at Key West, Fla., April 15, 1903; leave April 25, 1903, due at Yorktown, Va., May 7, 1903; leave May 18, 1903, due at Hampton Roads, Va., May 20, 1903. Mail address care Postmaster, New York City, N.Y., domestic postage.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport.
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At Port Royal. Address care of Postmaster, New York City, N.Y.
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Hellier. Sailed Feb. 22 from San Juan for Kingston. Itinerary: Arrive Kingston March 3; leave March 12, arrive Havana March 23; leave April 1, arrive Gardiners Bay April 15; leave May 3, arrive Tompkinsville May 5. Mail address care Postmaster, New York City, N.Y.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. Arrived at San Juan Feb. 20. The itinerary of the ship follows: Leave Feb. 25, arrive New Orleans, La., March 4; leave March 11; arrive Galveston, Texas, March 15; leave March 22; arrive Mobile, Ala., March 25; leave April 2; arrive Pensacola, Fla., April 2; leave April 25; arrive Havana, Cuba, April 30; leave May 5; arrive Charleston, S.C., May 9; leave May 16; arrive Tompkinsville May 22. Address all mail, care U.S. Despatch Agent, New York.
LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. Address Norfolk. On cruise in Chesapeake Bay. Arrived at Yorktown Feb. 24.
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. At San Diego. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Sailed Feb. 26 from St. Thomas for San Juan. Itinerary of the Monongahela follows: Due at San Juan Feb. 28, 1903; leave March 19, 1903; due at Yorktown, April 7, 1903; leave April 25, 1903; due at Hampton Roads April 28, 1903. Address all mail to U.S.T.S. Monongahela, care U.S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until March 14, (date of steamer sailing from New York). After March 14, address to Yorktown, Va.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived at Key West Feb. 24. Address care Postmaster, New York.
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. Arrived at Newport News Feb. 20. Address Norfolk, Va.
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. Sailed Feb. 21 from Kingston to search for collier Alexander. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX. Arrived at Boston Feb. 26. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
ALEXANDER. Arrived at Bermuda Feb. 26. Address care Postmaster, New York.
BRUTUS. At Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.
CAESAR. Sailed Feb. 16 from Colombo for Port Said. Address care Postmaster, New York.
HANNIBAL. Sailed Feb. 21 from Norfolk to search for Alexander. Address care Postmaster, New York.
LEBANON. Arrived at Nassau Feb. 26. Address care Postmaster, New York.
LEONIDAS. Sailed Feb. 24 from Norfolk for Pensacola. Address care Postmaster, New York.
MARCELLUS. At Havana. Address care Postmaster, New York.
NERO. Sailed Feb. 22 from Rangoon for Colombo. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.
STERLING. At Newport. Address care Postmaster, New York.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy, sent to the Senate on Feb. 18, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 21, page 611, were confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 21.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate on Feb. 21.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Midshipmen John W. Woodruff and Ralph M. Griswold, to be assistant naval constructors from Feb. 12, 1903, to fill vacancies.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 24.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. William McCarty Little, U.S.N., retired, to be a captain on the retired list, from Feb. 21, 1903, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1903.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn Feb. 24, 1903.
Midshipman Ralph M. Griswold, to be an assistant naval constructor.

G.O. 122, FEB. 19, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Hereafter all enlisted men of the artificer class shall be marked on their enlistment records for "mechanical ability"; those of the engineer force to be marked also for "knowledge of marine machinery," and electricians for "knowledge of electrical machinery and appliances." These marks shall be entered in the columns respectively headed, "Seamanship," "Ordnance," and "Signaling." On the current enlistment records the new headings to be noted in red ink, the scale of marking to be the same as for other qualifications.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 20.—Midshipman R. D. Gatewood, to Wyoming. Midshipman F. D. Hall, detached Scorpion; to Wabash for special instruction in naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
Surg. J. G. Field, detached duty with recruiting party No. 1, Feb. 26, 1903, etc. to Bennington.
Act. Asst. Surg. G. G. Hart, to duty with recruiting party No. 1, Feb. 26, 1903.
Passed Asst. Paym. C. Morris, to Bennington, March 1, 1903.

Comdr. W. P. Randall (retired), commissioned commander on the retired list from Feb. 5, 1903.

Ensign E. C. Keenan, retired from Feb. 19, 1903. (Section 1464, Revised Statutes.)

Pay Ck. F. M. Varrell, appointed Feb. 20, 1903, for duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

FEB. 21.—Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, unexpired portion of leave revoked from this date and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. H. T. Baker, detached command Nina, etc.; to Arkansas.

Lieut. J. R. Brady, detached Chicago; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. R. G. Denig, commissioned from Jan. 10, 1903.

Lieut. M. J. McCormack, commissioned from Jan. 1, 1903.

Med. Dir. J. W. Ross, appointed medical director from Feb. 5, 1903.

Passed Asst. Engr. J. A. Kaiser (retired), appointed passed assistant engineer on the retired list from Oct. 12, 1898.

Acting Asst. Surg. J. C. DeVries, appointed acting assisting surgeon from Feb. 16, 1903.

Midshipman R. M. Griswold, detached Kentucky; to Wabash, special instruction in naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Midshipman J. W. Woodruff, detached Don Juan de Austria; to Wabash, special instruction in naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

FEB. 24.—Surg. E. H. Marsteller, detached duty with recruiting party No. 4, etc.; to Panther, via Raleigh.

Lieut. A. E. Kaibach, resignation accepted to take effect this date.

War. Mach. J. W. Clark, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; to Columbia.

Paym. Ck. E. M. Gaines, appointment dated Feb. 13, 1903, for duty on board Panther, revoked.

Chap. A. A. McAllister, retired March 2, 1903, Section 1444, Revised Statutes.

Chief Bttn. P. H. Smith, retired Feb. 28, 1903, Section 1444, Revised Statutes.

Carp. J. T. Winn, to Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., for treatment.

FEB. 25.—Lieut. J. C. Leonard, to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, March 3, 1903; duty in connection with the training of enlisted men.

Med. Dir. A. F. Price, detached Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Navy Yard, New York.

Surg. G. B. Wilson, detached Panther; to Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Surg. C. F. Stokes, detached Oregon; to home and wait orders.

Surg. J. C. Byrnes, detached Navy Yard, New York, etc.; to Oregon.

Asst. Surg. B. L. Wright, detached treatment U.S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.; to Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., for treatment.

Act. Asst. Surg. L. H. Schwerin, to duty with recruiting party No. 4, Feb. 27, 1903.

Carp. J. D. Griffen, detached treatment Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. J. J. Corino, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to home, two months' leave.

Act. Gun. R. E. Cox, detached works of Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., etc.; to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Rear Admiral J. R. Bartlett (retired), commissioned rear admiral on the retired list from Feb. 5, 1903.

Pay Dir. J. A. Ring, commissioned from Dec. 10, 1902.

Pay Dir. R. Fraser, commissioned from Jan. 19, 1903.

Passed Asst. Paym. G. P. Dyer, commissioned from Feb. 10, 1903.

Asst. Payms. H. D. Lamar and F. H. Lenly, appointed Feb. 17, 1903.

Chief Carp. M. F. Roberts, retired Feb. 21, 1903. (Section 1453, R.S.)

Paym. Ck. H. Q. Metius, appointed Feb. 24, 1903, for duty on board Bennington.

Sailmaker J. W. North (retired), died at Portland, Me., Feb. 5, 1903.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Labuan, Feb. 25, 1903.

Comdr. F. J. Drake, command Monterey; to home.

P. A. Paym. McG. R. Goldsborough and Paym. Ck. D. C. Crowell, Rainbow; to home.

Bttn. F. Muller, Rainbow; to home.

Comdr. W. H. Beecher, Olongapo Station; to command Monterey.

Midshipman H. S. Klyce, Cavite Hospital; to Princeton.

Passed Asst. Paym. C. Conrad, New Orleans; to Cavite Station.

Passed Asst. Paym. G. R. Venable, Cavite Station; to New Orleans.

Paym. Ck. F. Hunt, Celtic; to New Orleans.

Asst. Paym. G. R. Madden, to Rainbow.

Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Carter, command Piscataqua; to Mare Island Yard.

FEB. 26.—Act. Asst. Surg. G. F. Duncan, to duty with recruiting party No. 3, March 9, 1903.

Act. Asst. Surg. R. L. Taylor, detached duty with recruiting party No. 3, etc.; to home and await orders.

Paym. Ck. W. H. Jordan, appointment dated Dec. 13, 1902, for duty on board Arkansas, revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 19.—Lieut. Col. G. F. Elliott, detached from command of the Marine Barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Feb. 26, proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to the major general, commandant, U.S.M.C., on Feb. 28 for duty, to command Marine Barracks there.

FEB. 21.—Capt. R. H. Lane to proceed to the naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., and report at 10 a.m. on Feb. 26, to Comdr. E. K. Moore, U.S.N., president of a G.C.M. for duty as judge advocate.

FEB. 25.—1st Lieut. Logan Feland, proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to the quartermaster, U.S.M.C., for special duty.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

FEB. 19.—3d Lieut. F. R. Shoemaker, detached from the Gresham, and ordered to the Thetis.

3d Lieut. F. R. Shoemaker granted thirteen days' leave.

Department order directing 2d Lieut. P. H. Scott to proceed to his home, and granting him thirty days' leave on arrival, revoked.

2d Lieut. P. H. Scott ordered to the Windom.

FEB. 20.—Capt. of Eng. J. W. Collins directed to proceed to New York City and Red Bank, N.J., on official business.

3d Lieut. J. L. Maher detached from the Windom, and ordered to the Manning.

3d Lieut. H. R. Searles, detached from the Hamilton, and ordered to the Thetis.

2d Lieut. H. W. Pope, detached from the Thetis, and ordered to the Hamilton.

FEB. 24.—3d Lieut. H. R. Searles granted twenty days' leave.

3d Lieut. F. B. Harwood, detached from the Onondaga, and ordered to the Rear.

1st Asst. Eng. U. Harvey, detached from the Thetis, on relief, and ordered to the Windom.

3d Lieut. W. H. Munter, detached from the Seminole, and ordered to the Rush.

FEB. 25.—Surg. R. N. Hawley granted an extension of leave for ten days.

Chief Eng. Willis Pedrick granted an extension of sick leave for two months.

Capt. Worth G. Ross, William E. Reynolds, 1st Lieut. Percy H. Brereton, George W. Daniels, and 2d Lieut. F. C. Billard have been elected to serve as Executive Committee of the Alumni Association for the ensuing two years. Lieuts. Kirtland W. Perry, Andrew J. Henderson, Charles Satterlee, Eben Barker, and Leon C. Corvill have been recently admitted to membership in the Association.

DECISIONS IN PRIZE CASES.

In the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States Feb. 23, were several of interest to the Navy. In the Manila prize cases the decree of the lower court was affirmed in part and reversed in part. It had been held by the court below that all the property afloat, except some twelve cascos and two floating derricks, was subject of prize, including the three vessels, Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, sunk, but afterwards raised and now in our Navy; but that none of the property captured ashore was prize; and it had also been held that prize could not be claimed in any property which the United States had returned to Spain.

The Supreme Court declared the following property could be condemned as prize: 1. Property captured afloat; 2. Property captured ashore from the Naval Arsenal at Cavite; 3. The three vessels, Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon. But not property taken from the destroyed vessels, or captured ashore and returned to Spain. The excluded items are, however, very small, but an inconsiderable portion of the property afloat having been taken from the vessels that were destroyed, and not much of the property returned to Spain under the treaty having come from the Naval Arsenal at Cavite.

The significant feature of the decision was the allowance of the property captured ashore as a subject of prize, amounting to some \$300,000. The court was unanimous, and its decision not only will give to the officers and men a great deal more prize money than the decision of the court below, but it will also give a large sum to the Navy Pension Fund. Had the Government's contention prevailed, that the vessels raised and repaired and the property captured ashore were not subject of prize, not only would prize money have been lost from this source, but also the Navy Pension Fund would have lost.

Since the decision Congress has been asked to appropriate \$946,083.80 to satisfy the decree. After allowing the costs and charges in the suit, this fund will be apportioned, one-half to the Navy Pension Fund and one-half to the officers and crew of the fleet. If Congress acts at this session, the officers and crew will probably get their prize money some time during the coming summer. Messrs. Herbert and Mico and George A. and Wm. B. King represented Admiral Dewey and the officers and men of his fleet in these Manila cases.

In the case of the Maria Teresa, lost at sea before reaching the United States, the Supreme Court dismissed the libel, making a distinction on the ground of the vessel having been lost—between the cases of the Maria Teresa and the case of the Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon. The attorneys in that case, Messrs. McCammon and Hayden and Messrs. King, will probably ask the court for a re-hearing.

Another case of interest decided by the Supreme Court on the 23d instant, was that of the Panama. The Panama was captured by the Lighthouse Tender Mangrove, and the officers and crews of the New York, Indiana and Wilmington all claimed to have been within signal distance and entitled to share in the prize. The Supreme Court, however, held that these claiming vessels were none of them within signal distance. That the capture was made entirely by the Mangrove. That the Panama was a superior force to the Mangrove, and that the Government was not entitled to any part of the proceeds; and that the entire proceeds from the sale of the prize, some forty odd thousand dollars, should be distributed among the officers and crew of the Mangrove.

The Mangrove was represented by Messrs. Herbert and Mico, and the other vessels that claimed to share, by Messrs. George A. and Wm. B. King and Cammon and Haven.

The Attorney General has sent to Congress a request for an appropriation of \$946,083.80 to pay the claims allowed by the Supreme Court.

VACANCIES FOR NAVAL CADETS.

There are two vacancies for Presidential appointments at the Naval Academy, one each for the Senators from Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming; two each for the Senators from Louisiana, Missouri and Nebraska. There are also vacancies in the following Congressional districts for appointments by members of the House:

Alabama, 2d, 3d, 8th.
Arkansas, 3d, 6th, 7th.
California, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th.
Colorado, at large.
Connecticut, at large.
Florida, 1st, 2d.
Georgia, 3d, 10th.
Illinois, 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23d.
Indiana, 4th, 10th, 12th.
Iowa, 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 8th.
Kansas, 2d, 6th.
Kentucky, 1st, 9th, 11th.
Louisiana, 4th, 6th.
Massachusetts, 4th, 11th, 14th.
Michigan, 1st, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th.
Minnesota, 4th, 6th, 7th.
Mississippi, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th.
Missouri, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 16th.
Nebraska, 4th.
New Hampshire, 1st.
New Jersey, 3d, 8th, 9th.
New York, 2d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 35th.
North Carolina, 7th, 9th.
North Dakota, 2 at large.
Ohio, 6th, 12th, 20th.
Pennsylvania, 4th, 5th, 9th, 11th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 27th, 30th, 31st, 32d.
South Carolina, 5th.
Texas, 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th.
Virginia, 5th.
Washington, at large.
West Virginia, 4th, 5th.
Wisconsin, 2d, 8th.
Wyoming, at large.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 27, 1903.

Ensign J. W. Timmons, U.S.N., reported for duty at the Naval Academy Friday, and has been assigned to the torpedo-boat destroyer Stewart, which has recently arrived here. This is a good fortune with which the Naval Academy boat crews have met, for Ensign Timmons is one of the best oarsmen that the Naval Academy has ever produced, and he will coach the crews this season. He was captain and stroke in the Navy's crew of 1900, in which year he graduated. There are now thirty midshipmen practicing at the rowing machines in the gymnasium and as soon as good weather presents itself, the crews will go on the water. The little torpedo boat Manley, which was used by Coach Ten Eyck last season as a coaching launch, will probably be put into use again this year. The Manley has a speed of 30 knots, and is the best available craft at the Academy for coaching purposes.

After a great deal of discussing in regard to the changing of the style of football coaching at the Naval Academy, the athletic authorities here have finally decided to adopt Yale's system of football tactics in place of the Princeton style, which has been in use for the past several years, and to that end Charles Gould, who captained Old Eli's eleven of 1901, has been selected to coach the Naval Academy football team of 1903. Coach Gould will come here about the latter part of September and will stay until after the Army-Navy contest, which takes place in November. The date for the annual contest has not been settled, as the Army and Navy athletic representatives have not, so far, reached any conclusion in regard to the adoption of a code of eligibility rules to apply to both institutions. Until these differences are met the date cannot be settled.

It was rumored here at first that the Navy would engage Coach Yost, of Michigan, to coach the Annapolis eleven, but it was learned that Yost had already decided to coach Michigan next year, and no offer was made him.

The papers containing the final examination questions to be given the midshipmen graduates of the class of 1903, upon the completion of their two years' cruise at sea, were sent Saturday from the Naval Academy to the Bureau of Navigation at Washington. The Bureau will distribute the questions among the different ships upon which the midshipmen are stationed.

An examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy as midshipmen were held at the Naval Academy on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Candidates Guy E. Howett and D. B. Snapp, of Illinois, and G. F. Huff, of Pennsylvania, reported Feb. 20 for the examinations.

Washington's birthday was generally observed here. At the Naval Academy the United States ships were full, dressed, and at noon the national salute of 21 guns was fired from the shore battery. All flags on the ships and on the grounds floated from the masts from sunrise to sunset. The flag was also raised to the spire on the State Capitol building.

There will be a fencing contest here Wednesday afternoon between teams of three men representing the Naval Academy and Yale University. The teams are as follows: Naval Academy, Midshipmen Roland R. Riggs, captain, New York city; R. B. Hilliard, New Jersey, and C. W. Mauldin, South Carolina, all of the second class. Yale was represented by E. Calmer, captain; C. L. Lawrence and F. E. Howland.

Superintendent Willard H. Brownson has returned to the Naval Academy after a week's visit in South Carolina.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1903.

In the list of the many and varied happenings of the busy week just past, the 100th night entertainment stands easily first. The marked characteristic of Mr. Pope's musical comedy was the absence of anything like adaptation. The scenes, with one exception, were laid at West Point, and they were so true to cadet life that the applause of the vast audience was evoked spontaneously at their recognition. The dainty programs were coned with much interest before the curtain rose, and characters and scenes recognized amid much merriment.

The singing of "Benny Havens" was an appropriate introduction to the doings of the day before graduation. The roles of the two young ladies who come to West Point under the chaperonage of their aunt were well portrayed by Cadets Hodges and Ganoce. The aunt, "Mrs. Spooner," was personified with much dignity by Cadet J. S. Jones. The "Tae," who meets the fate of all "Tae's" when a cadet appears in sight, and the orderly who follows every motion of his superior officer with ludicrous effect, were excellently represented by Cadets Copp and Moller. The pretty and graceful French maid "Celeste," who loses no time in starting a flirtation with the orderly, and whose graceful tripping called forth storms of applause, was the character in which Mr. Richardson's talent was demonstrated.

The fertility of imagination which can find place in a cadets' mind despite the prosaic facts of the daily routine (indeed the turning into comedy of some of the semi-tragic experiences of cadet life), was illustrated in the scenes in Zuzuland. The songs composed by "King Ping Pong," and sung by him and his bodyguard, were repeated again and again in response to enthusiastic encores.

Mr. McKay's impersonation of the Fairy Queen, "Heliotrope," who uses her good offices to touch the hearts of all, was received with continuous applause.

The scene in the light prison with which the third act opens, showing the condemned prisoner chained, was enlivened with a song, "Hurrah for the Next Man to Die," so exquisitely rendered as to call for a repetition.

Equally popular, among others, was the song sung by night, "Slumber Song," (Cadet Ganoce). The music was excellent throughout. King Ping Pong's make-up, his chariot and ostrich, his retinue, his inimitable rendition of the character of the monarch as depicted in the second act, kept the audience in roars of laughter as did the singing of "Cato, the Cook," and "Columbus, C., the Sailor Man."

The last scene was greeted with shouts of laughter and applause throughout. The song "This is Graduation Day" seemed to bring a realization of the near approach of that Mecca of cadet hopes.

"It was excellent" was the unanimous decision of the vast audience which thronged every nook and corner of Cullum Hall. Mr. Pope was obliged to appear and bow his acknowledgement of the thunderous applause between the second and third acts.

Program: A musical comedy in three acts, entitled, "The Caprices of Cupid," by Cadet Allen Melville Pope.

Music arrange and in part composed by Cadet Edmund Louis Grubet. Dramatis Personae: King Ping Pong, ruler of Zuzuland, Mr. Gruber; Lieut. Skinner, an alert tactical officer, Mr. Copp; Wm. Rafferty, orderly to Lieut. Skinner, Mr. Moller; Robert Wade, a cadet 1st classman, Mr. Reynolds; Ethan Allen Carter, his room mate, Mr. Campbell, R.M.; Cato, chief cook and breaker of dishes to King Ping Pong, Mr. Wilson, E.M.; Columbus, C., mariner, Mr. Dew; Capt. Spotter, an officer stationed at West Point, Mr. Adams; The Prefect of the Royal Zuzu Guard, Mr. Lane, W.E.; Mr. Bones, a bootlicked cadet, Mr. O'Donnell; Dodo, King Ping Pong's native attendant, Mr. Green; Mrs. Spooner, of Boston, wife of the late Lieut. Col. Spooner, Mr. Jones, J.S.; Heliotrope, Queen of the Fairies, Mr. McKay; Beatrice Dare, niece of Mrs. Spooner, Mr. Hodges, C.B.; Virginia Dare, her sister, Mr. Ganoce; Celeste, Mrs. Spooner's French maid, Mr. Richardson, R.C.; cadets, attendants, soldiers and officers. Chorus, Messrs. Gaston, Kingman, Lane, W. E. O'Donnell, Dunwoody, Catts and Henderson.

Act I. Trophy Point, as it appears at the present day; on the 10th day of June, which, in the year 19—, with which this comedy deals, is the day before the graduating exercises. Act II. The Island of Zuzu, on which his most high Majesty King Ping Pong is supreme. Act III.—Scene 1. Light prison in the cadet barracks at West Point. Time, the morning of June 10. Scene 2. Trophy Point, the same day. Duet by Wm. Rafferty and Celeste. "Slumber Song," a lullaby, sung by night. "The Queen of Love," sung by Heliotrope. "Taps," sung by the entire chorus. "Tis with Love," sung by Robt. Wade and Virginia Dare. Act II. "My Evening Star," sung by Cato. "Strike Out, Columbus," composed by Mr. Gruber, sung by Columbus. "The Captain of the Guard," sung by the Prefect of the Guard and chorus. "I'm a Jolly Old King," sung by King Ping Pong. "Hurrah for the Next Man to Die," sung by Robert Wade and Ethan Allen Carter. "Welcome the King," composed by Mr. Gruber, and sung by Capt. Spotter, King Ping Pong and entire chorus. "Ding Dong," composed by Mr. Gruber, and sung by Robert Wade, Ethan Allen Carter, King Ping Pong, Mrs. Spooner, Cato and the entire chorus. "This is Graduation Day," sung by Robert Wade, Beatrice Dare, Ethan Allen Carter, and Virginia Dare. Final song by entire cast and chorus.

Among other events of interest which have been crowded into the week have been the following: On Friday evening a card party for the benefit of the Army Relief Society in Cullum Hall. About 150 tickets were sold, amounting to \$75, and about 90 persons enjoyed the game of hearts and the sup. er which followed. A hop was given by the officers on Tuesday evening, and on this evening another is in progress, to be followed by a cotillion. The Card Club met at Mrs. Frank's this afternoon. The Reading Club met at Miss Crane's last Thursday. "Margaret Fuller" was the subject of the paper read.

The rough-riders of the Cavalry detachment gave an exhibition on Saturday afternoon as usual. The cadets defeated Pennsylvania in a fencing match on Saturday afternoon, with a score of 18 to 2. Mr. J. H. Andrews, of Plainfield, N.J., addressed the cadets at the meeting of the Y.M.C.A. on Sunday evening.

Frequent services will be held in the cadet chapel during Lent. A double piano recital will be given on Saturday, Feb. 28, in Cullum Hall, at 8 p.m., by Constantine von Sternberg, of Philadelphia, and William C. Rehm, of New York.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 23, 1903.

The marriage of Miss Mary Hetherington of Atchison and Lieut. Jerome Gray Pillow, 14th Cav., (his regiment is now stationed at Fort Logan, Col.) at Trinity church, Leavenworth, Kas., Saturday night, Feb. 14, was a very brilliant occasion. The chancel of the church was decorated with southern smilax, Ascension lilies and brides roses. Before the entrance of the bridal party, and while the guests were arriving, Charles Duncan Allen, the organist and choirmaster, gave an organ program. The vested choir coming into the church from the cloister and singing the bridal chorus from Lohengrin met the bride and her attendants at the center aisle of the church and preceded them to the chancel. The bride entered the church with her uncle, Hon. B. P. Wagginer, who gave her away. She wore an exquisite bridal dress of white liberty crepe with a bertha of duchesse lace and her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms. Mary and Bent Davies, in pink satin colonial costumes, went before the wedding party with broad white ribbon forming an aisle for it to pass through. The ushers, Lieut. James R. Castleman of Fort Sheridan, Mr. Webster, Mr. Wart Hetherington, Mr. Hale Hetherington, Mr. Aaron Everest, Mr. Walton Allen, and Mr. Ray Fletcher of Atchison, followed the ribbon bearers' and following them came the bridesmaids, led by the matron of honor, Mrs. L. A. Todd of St. Joseph. The bridesmaids, Miss Jene Pillow, Miss Maud Pillow of Helena, Ark.; Miss Mary Thacher and Miss Lilla Christopher of Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Florence Fox and Mrs. Christine Giddings, Miss Gail Hetherington, maid of honor, followed the bridesmaids and immediately after her and preceding the bride came Louisa Wagginer as flower girl. The groom and his best man, Lieut. Ephraim Geoffrey Peyton of Fort Logan, and the Rev. W. R. Cross met the procession at the chancel steps, and as the bridal couple and clergyman advanced to the altar the choir sang the wedding hymn "O Perfect Love." After the ceremony at the church the bridal party, relatives and a few close friends attended a reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Lily Hetherington. A large number from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and the post attended the wedding. Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow will be at home at Fort Logan, Col.

One of the most fashionable functions of the season was the ball given at Pope Hall, on the evening of Feb. 20, by the officers and ladies of the post. The hall was elaborately dressed with palms, and during the evening an elaborate supper was served. Among those in attendance were Col. and Mrs. C. W. Miner, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. Wygant, Major and Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough, Major and Mrs. C. H. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Zinn, Capt. and Mrs. Omar Rundt, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Dickman, Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Treece R. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. B. A. Moore, Capt. G. W. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Scherer, Capt. S. B. Schindel, Capt. William H. Simons, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Kemper, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. A. P. S. Hyde, Lieut. and Mrs. D. W. Hand, Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Goodale, Lieut. H. G. Young, W. H. Plummer, A. B. Warfield, E. M. Norton, C. H. Knight, L. Powell, J. B. Henry, L. P. Schindel, S. A. Cheney, D. McCaskey, J. H. Page,

F. W. Herschler, F. A. Pope, F. W. Griffin, L. V. Frazier, R. R. Wauach, S. L. Jeffers, C. H. Danforth, G. N. Bomford, G. H. Williams, W. B. Folwell, R. E. Smyser, P. M. Cochran, M. C. Corey, W. C. Fitzpatrick, H. J. Brees, W. A. Haycraft, W. B. Pershing, W. B. Graham, D. A. Snyder, C. S. Frank, J. M. Petty, D. H. Jacobs, J. P. Hanson; the Misses Marie Loughborough, Clara Cheney, Genevieve Fenlon and Mary McClaughery.

Mrs. L. C. Scherer entertained with cards on Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, at her home at the post. The prizes were taken by Miss Brown of New York, Mrs. Eugene Lysle, Miss Marie Loughborough and Miss Cheney. Those who attended from the city were Mrs. C. W. Snyder, Mrs. Charles Snyder, Mrs. Eugene Lysle, Mrs. E. C. Fitzwilliam, Misses Mary and Josephine Angell, Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, Caroline Barnes, Geraldine Taylor, Mrs. Willis Uline.

Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Zinn of the post will leave next week, Tuesday, for Wheeling, W. Va., where Captain Zinn has been ordered. Miss Genevieve Fenlon has returned to the post after a month's visit with friends in Pittsburg, Pa.

Saturday morning at half past ten o'clock the old federal prison lost 411 of its inmates. It was not a general release of convicts, but all of those men who are serving their time in working at the new prison were transferred from the old place to the new prison site. There was general rejoicing among the convicts, who were marched to their new home with the music of the drum and carried a flag.

Miss Randolph returned to her home at the post last week from Lawrence, where she is attending the Kansas University. Miss Randolph returns on account of illness.

The 16th Battery have started a library and some of the new books have arrived.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Feb. 21, 1903.

Col. L. A. Matile, our new commanding officer, arrived in the garrison last week and has taken command of the post. A number of the officers who have been away on leave for the past two or three months have returned to the post during the week, among them Lieut. C. E. Hay and Capt. Albert Laws.

Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Jenks and Mrs. Nelson were the guests of Mr. Flowerce, of Helena, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 10, at a handsome luncheon given in the rooms of the Montana Club.

Lieut. Col. Daniel Corman, who has been in command of the post for some months, accompanied by his wife and son, left Saturday, Feb. 14, for Fort Missoula.

Capt. James A. Moss has the distinction of having the most handsomely furnished quarters in the Department. All through it are rare bric-a-brac and handsome draperies which he has brought from the Orient. On Thursday evening, Feb. 19, he threw open his quarters to a number of his friends, who enjoyed themselves with cards, singing and dancing. At a late hour dainty refreshments were served, after which good-byes were said, many compliments being passed upon the elaborate way in which they had been entertained. Captain Moss's guests were a number of his friends from Helena and the following post folks: Colonel Matile, Capt. and Mrs. Jenks, Captain Laws, Capt. H. C. Keene, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Nelson, Lieutenants Hay, Burt, Johnson, Fravel, Sweeney and McDonald.

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Col. T. A. Baldwin, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, jr., for a few weeks.

Mrs. H. B. Nelson was hostess on Thursday evening at a very enjoyable dinner. Covers were laid for twelve, around a table covered with handsome cut glass and silver. Mrs. Nelson's guests were Mrs. Wallace, Mr. McGinnis, Miss McGinnis, Captain Keene, Captain Moss, Miss McConnell, Mr. McConnell, Colonel Matile and Miss Cruse.

Mrs. T. A. Baldwin was guest of honor at two afternoons, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 12 and 13, given by Mrs. James Well, of Helena.

The death of Miss Anite D. Rosecrans, daughter of the late Gen. William Starke Rosecrans, at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. K. Toole, of Helena, has cast quite a gloom over the garrison. Miss Rosecrans was ill less than a week, many of her friends not knowing that her condition had been critical until her death on Wednesday, Feb. 18. The funeral took place Saturday morning. Among her pallbearers were Capt. H. C. Keene, Capt. W. B. Cochran and Lieut. I. F. Fravel.

The handsome quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Baldwin was the scene of a very brilliant dinner party complimentary to Mrs. Steward. The guests were: Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Larcen, Lieut. W. C. Sweeney and Mr. Flowerce.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 23, 1903.

Colonel Carr entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Short, Capt. and Mrs. Winans, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards and Lieutenant Colonel Stedman were seated around the board. The evening was given over to music and cards. Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Cress entertained at dinner on Wednesday last. Covers were laid for eight.

Electrician Sergt. Ernest Kuehn, U.S.A., recently appointed from Q.M. Sergeant, 19th Battery, Field Art., is on furlough in the vicinity awaiting orders assigning him to a station.

The Troop M (8th Cavalry) Athletic and Dramatic Association entertained a large audience in the post theater on last Monday evening, in spite of counter attractions in town. Although admission was free to all, many a vaudeville house has presented a poorer bill. Song and dance and monologue artists handled their acts in the most approved professional manner while occasional "cracks" at members in the audience, never failed of a hit. The athletic portion of the program introduced a three round boxing bout, which was both warm and clever, while set-toss with broad swords and sabers, the latter without masks or plastrons, tickled the most exacting palate. Capt. M. H. Barnum and 1st Sergeant Douglas were the prime movers in the affair.

Sunday being Washington's birthday, cut the garrison out of a holiday, and of course there is a growl in consequence.

Capt. and Mrs. S. L/H. Slocum entertained at dinner on Thursday evening.

Mrs. George H. Cameron entertained the ladies' card club on Thursday afternoon.

The orchestra of the Artillery band journeyed to Ellis, Kas., on Sunday, at which point they furnish the music for a colonial dance to be given on Monday night.

Mention has been made on several occasions of the

post exchange at Fort Riley, and always greatly to the management's credit, but the developments of the past two weeks call for a little bouquet throwing (not hurtful if administered in small and well regulated doses.) Since the advent of Lieut. F. B. Edwards as post exchange officer there has been a complete rehabilitation from cellar to garret. Mention has been made of the placing of the store department on the basis of a first class mercantile establishment, the overhead cash carriers, etc.; but now comes the announcement that the groceries have been consolidated in a department by themselves, in charge of a competent salesman and stockman. A drug department, in charge of a registered pharmacist, has blossomed out with a full line of goods. This changing about has made room for an increase of stock of the gentleman's furnishings, notions, etc., while candy, soda, and tobacco of all kinds, and fresh vegetables, including hot-house products, are given due room for display. But what has staggered the garrison is Lieutenant Edwards' announcement that between the hours of 2 and 4, Monday afternoon, the establishment will be open to the ladies for inspection; that refreshments will be served; that no sales will be made during that period; and what is most attractive to the feminine heart, there will be a cooking demonstration by representatives of "The Heinz Company" and the National Biscuit Company, who will also speak of the worth of their wares. To those who are acquainted with the Army canteen or exchange at its best, the above seems almost incomprehensible. In most posts it would be impossible, for the size of the garrison, the environments and the building accommodations of the institution must be taken into consideration. Without a doubt the exchange building at Fort Riley is the largest and best equipped for the purposes of all structures used for like purposes in the Service. Again the large garrison, with its many dependants, offers an extensive business field. While the fact that stores ordered from town require several hours to deliver militates a great deal against the town merchants. At the exchange anything may be ordered by telephone by families or organizations, to be delivered by wagon. Expert cooks make the dining room an unqualified success, and meals can be ordered and sent out at any time. The above enumerates but a portion of the many conveniences, yes, veritable luxuries, they are considered by many, that Fort Riley's exchange offers its patrons, and many could study with profit, it is thought, the methods of Lieutenant Edwards.

The baseball department of the Athletic Association is now busy making dates for the season that will shortly open. Many clubs have written for dates. On the list are St. Mary's, Haskell Indians, K.S.A.C., Bethany College, Emporia State Normal and Emporia College, as well as Topeka, Abilene and other cities. Judging from the present activity the season will be the liveliest the post will have ever witnessed. Lieut. Stephen Abbott is in charge of the department of sport.

A general order which gives the names of the different officers in whose honor the avenues, circles and places of this post have been called has been published. The list comprises twenty-six names, well known in Army annals and American history.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 19, 1903.

To the inspiring music of a full regimental band the officers and ladies of the Presidio garrison gave the last hop of the season on Tuesday evening. This closed one of the most delightful and successful series of hops ever given at the Presidio. The guests were received by Mrs. Jacob Rawles, Mrs. George S. Grimes, Mrs. William P. Kendall, Mrs. Joseph Garrard and Mrs. Albert Todd.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George S. Grimes, Art. Corps, gave a hop supper after the dance Tuesday evening. About fifty of the officers and ladies of the post were invited. Mrs. Grimes was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Frank T. Hines and Mrs. Victor C. Lewis, of the Artillery Corps, and Mrs. Lowell and Mrs. Craig, of the Medical Corps.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward Millar, Art. Corps, gave a large card party last Thursday evening, and also a hop supper after the post dance on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge, of the 7th Infantry, gave a delightful card party on Valentine's day. Mrs. John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf., and her mother, Mrs. Logan, have sent out cards for a tea to be given on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Rawles gave a card party at the home of Col. Jacob B. Rawles on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. George Andrews was the hostess on Saturday at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Davis, who is visiting Mrs. Rawles, and Mrs. Charles W. Hobbs, who is soon to leave for a new station.

The officers and ladies of the 13th Infantry stationed at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, gave a pleasant hop on Thursday evening. Mrs. Markley, Mrs. McAlexander and Mrs. Steir were of the receiving party.

The captain and officers of the United States ship Wyoming gave a large and delightful dance on board ship last Saturday evening. Capt. and Mrs. B. H. McCalla, U.S.N., gave a large reception on Saturday afternoon at their home on Yerbe Buena Island. Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Triley were the guests of honor on Sunday evening at a dinner given at the Occidental Hotel by Commodore and Mrs. Moore.

Mrs. Charles A. Bennett, wife of Captain Bennett, Art. Corps, sailed for the Hawaiian Islands on Wednesday afternoon, to be gone several months. The trip is for Mrs. Bennett's health.

Miss Augusta Kent sailed on Thursday for Samoa to become the bride of Lieutenant Block, U.S.N. Captain and Mrs. Underwood also sailed on the same steamer for the South Sea Islands, where Captain Underwood will become Governor of Tutuila.

Capt. Henry H. Ludlow, Art. Corps, and his sister, Miss Ludlow, gave a delightful reception at their quarters on Angel Island on Thursday afternoon. The guests of honor were Lieut. James B. Taylor, Art. Corps, and his bride, who have just returned from the East.

Capt. James M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf., is at the Occidental and expects to join his regiment when on the way to the Philippines. Col. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General of this Department, sailed on the China last Friday to inspect Camp McKinley, Honolulu.

Comdr. W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Alert, gave a dinner to a number of friends last Saturday evening. Mrs. Howard, wife of Capt. John Howard, 19th Inf., gave a reception on Friday afternoon.

Lieut. Irvin L. Hunt, 19th Inf., will soon leave for West Point, where he has been detailed as instructor in law. Major W. P. Evans, 20th Inf., came in last Saturday on the Doric and is now sick in the general hospital. Lieut. Daniel F. Keller, 30th Inf., has reported at headquarters en route for the Philippines.

Lieutenant Andrews of the Navy and Mrs. Andrews

came in on the China from Honolulu the first of last week. Mrs. Gardener and Miss Gardener, wife and daughter of Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th Inf., arrived at the post, Alcatraz Island, last Saturday morning. Capt. Munroe McFarland, adjutant of the 18th Infantry at Fort D. A. Russell, is visiting friends in San Francisco.

The young people of the Hamilton Square Baptist Church assisted Chaplain S. J. Smith at a song service in the chapel and reading room of the 19th Infantry last Sunday evening.

Lieut. Roscoe Treadwell, Philippine Scouts, has reported at headquarters, en route to the islands. Comdr. E. B. Barry, U.S.N., is at the Occidental Hotel. Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., is in the city on leave of absence from Fort Douglas.

Thirty-five thousand dollars has been appropriated to enlarge the post at Fort Baker, which is destined to be one of the finest Artillery posts on this coast. Lieut. Col. A. H. Merrill is in command.

Mrs. Henry Glass, wife of Admiral Glass, has taken a house at 1912 Washington street, San Francisco.

Lieut. and Mrs. Malin Craig left on Wednesday, Feb. 11, for Washington, where Lieutenant Craig's father, Major Louis A. Craig, is very ill in the Army Hospital.

A reception was given last week by Major and Mrs. William P. Kendall, of the Presidio General Hospital, in honor of Miss Rose Kendall, of Pittsfield, Mass. The house was elaborately decorated for the occasion, and the 7th Infantry Band furnished the music.

Major Charles W. Hobbs, Art. Corps, has been ordered to Fort Casey on Puget Sound. Mrs. Hobbs and Miss Hobbs, who are important factors of the social life at the Presidio, will be greatly missed.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 15, 1903.

Dinners, luncheons, hops and card parties have been enjoyed during the last few weeks at Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. Burroughs entertained at dinner Tuesday night. Those present were Misses Marsteller and Dancy, Col. W. C. Forbush and Lieut. Col. J. L. Clem, and others. The usual hop was given Friday night, Mrs. Ernest Hinds, Mrs. Burroughs and Lieut. R. M. Beck entertaining at a hop supper. Doctor and Mrs. Braton entertained their sister, Miss Metz, at a bid euchre party. Those present were all the young people at the post. The prizes were won by Misses Bliss and Ramsay in the order named.

Mrs. Cowles, wife of Lieut. Col. C. D. Cowles, gave a pretty luncheon on Saturday. The guests were Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Hinds, Mrs. Folke, the Misses Mason, Miller, Ramsay, Bliss and McIntyre.

Mrs. Ernest Hinds has as her guest her mother and sister. Miss Ramsay is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cowles. Mrs. Hinds entertained at cards in honor of her sister, Miss Miller, Monday afternoon. Friday evening last, Feb. 13, Miss McIntyre entertained the young ladies' card club.

General Grant is beautifying the two posts, planting trees and roses; he says he intends making the two posts the prettiest in the Army. No doubt he will succeed, for Texas is noted for its beautiful vegetation, roses and violets blooming the year 'round.

Next Friday Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Burroughs will chaperone a party from the post to Galveston, Texas, which will include the Misses Marsteller and Robinson, Lieutenants Barry, Nichols and Colonel Clem.

Lieut. Paul A. Barry, of the Artillery, is under treatment at the post hospital.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Major Sydney W. Taylor, A.G. Dept., gave a handsome tea in honor of her daughter, Miss Florence. The house was tastefully decorated with flags and roses. The supper room in red and white with six young ladies in attendance in white gowns and red ribbons. The red and white guidons from the Battery and Cavalry did much to beautify the room. The table decorations in red and white, with the glow of the candles, were particularly beautiful. Those present were most of the officers and ladies from the posts including many from San Antonio.

The ladies of the staff and post have organized a card club, Monday afternoon being the day chosen for the meeting at the different houses. Once a month the officers are allowed to attend, at the General Card Club as it is called. The ladies of the post entertained the first meeting in the post hop room of the club, and the second meeting the ladies of the staff entertained at Major Taylor's quarters. As it happened also to be Miss Taylor's birthday, she invited a few of her friends, and every one had a most delightful time. The birthday cake, decorated with the usual candles (sixteen in number), caused a great deal of merriment, a popular young officer leading the procession through the large rooms, and all joining in singing the wedding march. The prizes were won by Miss Bliss, hand painted picture frame; Miss Hornbrook, second; Miss Tessel, booby. Lieutenant Case, first prize, a copy from Gibson by Miss Elsie Taylor; the second, Colonel Cleary; booby, Captain Hornbrook. Miss Metz carried off the guests' prize.

Major C. F. Mason and Lieut. R. M. Beck left yesterday, Feb. 14, for Washington, D.C.

Miss Brabson and Miss Littleton gave a large evening reception on Wednesday next. Mrs. Hornbrook has the next meeting of the card club. Miss Marsteller is the guest of Mrs. Burroughs.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 20, 1903.

Major Colville P. Territt, 12th Inf., whose four months' leave takes effect about March 1, when, accompanied by Mrs. Territt and Miss Territt, he expects to leave for New York. Later on they will go to their home in South Carolina. As there is a probability that this battalion may move before their return they will pack all their household effects before leaving. They will be greatly missed from this post.

Miss Mary Fechet, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edmond G. Fechet, U.S.A., retired, is a recent arrival in El Paso where she is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. E. S. Neff.

Lieut. Marshall Childs, post adjutant, is quite ill with an attack of rheumatism, and is confined to his bed at the post hospital. It is hoped that he will soon recover.

Admiral Schley with his party will pass through El Paso on his western tour, and is looked for here next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Offley returned to El Paso recently from Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Mr. Offley is the son of the late Colonel Offley, and a brother of Capt. Robert S. Offley, U.S.A. Mr. Offley was sta-

tioned here with Col. George Ruhlen, U.S.A., during the erection of this post, and has many friends in El Paso who will be glad of his return.

Talk about a summer climate here! Last Sunday was bitter cold and five inches of snow fell and stayed on the ground. Paths had to be shoveled all over the post, and many a fellow wished for something warmer than a pair of cotton gloves while walking his beat. One consolation, though, it was the hardest snow storms in twenty-five years, so no doubt it will be sometime before another.

Mrs. Clinton, wife of Capt. James Clinton, entertained recently at a delightful luncheon, complimentary to Miss McGahan, who is visiting Mrs. Haskell and her friends in El Paso. The luncheon table was covered by a beautifully embroidered cloth secured in Japan and the dainty menu all served on delicate china also from China and Japan. Capt. and Mrs. Clinton have a great many curious and beautiful things as remembrances of their residence in China and the Philippines.

Capt. John A. Dapray, 23d Inf., has been ordered from Fort Sam Houston to this post to carry out the verbal instructions of the department commander relating to certain matters of post administration, and is expected to arrive here any day.

Miss Emma McGahan who had been visiting her cousin Mrs. Haskell, wife of Col. Harry L. Haskell, for several weeks past, left last week for her home in South Carolina. Mr. Henry Terrell, district attorney for El Paso county, was a recent visitor in El Paso and while here secured a number of very beautiful turquoise to be made into a necklace for a wedding present for his daughter, who became the bride of Major Frank R. Keefer, Med. Dept., U.S.A., on Feb. 18.

Lieut. C. C. Fewel, U.S.N., who has been spending a three months' leave with his parents, Major and Mrs. Fewel of El Paso, has received orders to join his ship, the Pensacola, at San Francisco and left this week for that point. Mrs. C. C. Fewel was suddenly called home last week by the death of her father at Santa Monica, Cal.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 10, 1903.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, now commanding the Department, will leave for San Francisco upon the arrival of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston at Vancouver Barracks, the 4th of March. General Randall will be accompanied by his aide, Lieut. James B. Allison, 7th Inf. Mrs. Randall and Miss Black expect to return to Vancouver Barracks the end of next week.

Mrs. Herbert E. Tutherly gave a delightful luncheon last week to nine of the ladies of the garrison. The table was prettily decorated with amaranth and pink carnations, and the guests were Mrs. Goodale, Mrs. Hart and Mrs. J. K. Hart, Mrs. Reichmann, Mrs. Chynoweth, Mrs. Woodbury, Mrs. Kenly, Mrs. Quackenbush and Mrs. Bailly.

The whist club, of which there are twelve members, were entertained last week by Mrs. Goodale. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox gave a pleasant dinner to several of their friends on Thursday last.

Gen. G. A. Goodale received his orders from the War Department on Tuesday announcing his promotion to the rank of brigadier general. That evening the colors were taken to the quarters of Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, who is now in command of the 17th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury having been transferred to the 7th Infantry, also Major Lea Febiger, while Major C. St. John Chubb has been transferred to the 15th Infantry.

Gen. and Mrs. Goodale expect to leave Vancouver Barracks March 1 to spend a few weeks with their son, Capt. George S. Goodale, at Plattsburg Barracks, before he leaves for the Philippines.

The work of clearing and leveling the ground east of the post hospital for the erection of the double set of Artillery barracks were begun last week, and work upon the building will soon be under way.

The Misses Chynoweth gave an enjoyable hop and supper on last Friday night, Feb. 13. Their guests included the Misses Moore, Greene, Davis and Febiger and Lieutenants Carr, Bradford, Updyke and Dewey.

The concert given by the 8th Battery was a great success and it was entirely owing to the efforts of Lieut. W. K. Wilson. Among the officers and ladies present were Gen. and Mrs. Goodale, Capt. and Mrs. Kenly, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, the Misses Moore, Greene, Davis, Chynoweth and Johnson, and Lieutenants Carr, Cheston, Van Horn, Allison, Hall and Lawson.

FORT LINCOLN.

Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., Feb. 20, 1903.

The men of Company M, 21st Infantry, stationed at this post, gave a musical entertainment at the Athenaeum, in Bismarck, N.D., on Feb. 18, 1903. It was partly of a minstrel character, and was pronounced one of the best shows that has been given in Bismarck this season. The first part of the entertainment consisted of songs, buck and wink dancing, rapid-fire conversation, etc. Sergeant Connell was the interlocutor, Curtis and Quick were bones, and Gilmore and Bruce were tambos. The second part began with an olio, "Who's the Jew?" Trapeze and bar, Edwin M. Quick; the sketch artists, Curtis and Reilly; saber swinging, Samuel I. Shalter; the Irish agitators, McKenna and Shea; song, Henry A. Gilmore; the premier acrobats, Curtis and Quick; "Vass Is," Bruce and Reilly; monologist, William H. Warner. Following this, two three-round bouts were fought by Geary and Weingart, Bruce and McKenna, with J. J. King as referee. The entertainment concluded with a musical drill.

The end men of the minstrel part were exceptionally good, and the rapid firing of jokes and funny sayings were excellent. Puns on the names of Captain Parke and Lieutenant Kitts were brought out among the funny sayings relative to things connected with Fort Lincoln, which afforded considerable enjoyment. The saber swinging by Sergt. Samuel I. Shalter astonished the audience by its excellence. Sergeant Shalter was recalled a number of times to repeat the difficult movements. The directors of the entertainment were Sergeant Aprian, manager; Sergeant Connell, stage manager; Sergeant Cadoo, treasurer; Private Vinal, properties; Janashatis, costumer.

Recently the mercury here has been trying to drop out of the bottom of the thermometer. One day last week it was 41 degrees below zero, which was the coldest it has been here in 16 years, and 30 below zero is a common thing. We didn't mind 41 below half as much as we have some of the days it has been 20. On

that particular day it was so still and cold it was said the Senators at the Capitol, four miles away, could be heard making their speeches. That's a bit of exaggeration, but we really could hear the puffs of the engines at Bismarck, three miles away. A blizzard is visiting us just now, trying to tear the post apart, the thermometer registering 37 degrees below zero.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 23, 1903.

On Thursday morning Major General Chaffee, the Department commander, arrived at the post from Washington to make his annual inspection. He was accompanied by Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore, Major George F. E. Harrison, A.C., Dept. Art. Inspector; Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., and Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th Cav., A.D.C. A battalion, under the command of Major Cummins, met the General at the wharf and escorted him to the post. Much amusement was caused by attempts of the band to play, the wind instruments having to stop on account of the cold freezing up the valves.

The entire command was inspected by the General and his staff, under arms on the parade ground in the morning. The inspection was followed with a review. In the afternoon the several companies were inspected at their emplacements. On Friday morning the General visited the Artillery School, making his inspection while the student officers were at work in the electric laboratory under the instruction of Capt. Henry C. Davis.

The General and his staff left on Friday evening for Baltimore. From all that was said, both by the General and his staff, they were well pleased with the condition of the post and the splendid appearance of the command at the inspection and review.

When the officers and ladies of Fort Monroe received the following invitation, "The officers of the torpedo flotilla request the pleasure of your company at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Thursday evening, Feb. 19, 1903," they knew that a treat was in store for them. A good many were detained at home owing to the reception to General Chaffee; nevertheless, about thirty-five responded to the invitation. Ensign Nelson, U.S.N., accompanied the tug that afforded the transportation, both to and from Norfolk. The dancing was begun at 9:30, in the old sail-loft, which was brilliantly decorated with electric lights and signal flags. The reception committee consisted of Lieut. L. H. Chandler, Mrs. Cotton, Paymaster Dexter Tiffany, Mrs. Chandler, Captain and Mrs. Thomas, and their efforts to make the visitors feel at home were highly appreciated. Delightful refreshments were served during the evening. The party returned at two o'clock, each with the opinion that the "Navy did themselves proud."

Mrs. Barrett entertained the Fort Monroe Card Club on Monday evening. Mrs. Brown captured the prize.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 18, 1903.

Lieut. A. A. King, 8th Cav., who has been on special duty as a member of an examining board of officers for the purchase of horses for the Cavalry at Lathrop, Mo., left the post on Feb. 3 for Fort Sill, O.T., his new station.

Col. L. H. Rucker, 8th Cav., went to Omaha, Neb., on Feb. 4, for consultation with the Department commander about the post and the improvements to be made at the target range near Arcadia, Mo., 100 miles south of here, in order to allow the troops at this post to hold their annual target practice there this summer in connection with the practice marches which the troops take at the same time.

The Jefferson Social Club gave one of their excellent dances on Feb. 7, which was well attended by their many friends in the city. The next of their social affairs will be given on Saturday, the 21st of this month, and over 200 invitations have been sent out; it is expected to make it the best of the season in every respect.

Col. Clarence A. Sinclair, who is in command of the 1st Regiment, N.G. of Missouri, was visiting at the post last week.

NEW FIRING REGULATIONS.

We give below the text of the report of Major Parker on the revision of the firing regulations for small arms, which was referred to last week. A memorandum has been prepared in accordance with it and sent by the War Department to the National Guard organizations in the country for approval or for suggestion for change. This memorandum, which will form a part of the new firing regulations describes "Special Course C. Small Arms Firing Regulations, for the use of the organized militia." The course will be preceded by sighting, position and aiming drills, gallery practice, and estimating distance drill, using the methods and rules prescribed in the new firing regulations, United States Army, as far as they are applicable. Proficiency in estimating distances will not be requisite for qualification. Rules governing range practice for rifle and carbine are set forth in tables and regulations indicated in the memorandum. The rules for firing, the general regulations, the calculation of the figures of merit—company, regimental and State—will be determined by Army methods, and the rules and regulations for competitors will conform to those of the Regular Army. The target year will be from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, and the practice season from May 1 to Oct. 1. The insignia for the several States will be uniform in general appearance. There will be State and National competitions to be held annually. The State teams visiting the national competition will, under Section 14 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, receive pay, subsistence and transportation from the appropriation for the support of the organized militia. The medals for competitions in the State will be fixed by the State authorities. The medals for the national competition will be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The text of Major Parker's report follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith a condensed revision of the present firing regulations which, if approved, is recommended for immediate publication and issued, in the form of a general order, for the use of troops within the United States, Porto Rico and Hawaii, during the ensuing season and until completion and adoption of the unabridged revised regulations. The scheme as recommended proposes two classes of practice on the range, called instruction practice and recruit practice. Instruction practice has for its purpose the instruction of the soldier in the principles and practice that combine to insure accurate results in action. In this practice, therefore, the methods em-

ployed, the time consumed and the ammunition expended by the instructor will, within the requirements of the regulations, be optional with him and will vary in accordance with the demands of each individual case.

"Recruit practice differs from instruction practice in that, while the soldier continues to receive instruction therefrom, it is not the principal object sought. The main purpose is as follows:

1st. As giving the soldier an object lesson of his progress, thus sustaining and stimulating his interest.

2d. As supplying a method of obtaining a record by which comparisons may be instituted, between individuals, organizations, posts, and published for the information of the Army.

"From the nature of this practice the procedure is alike for firing with the same arm and is definite in the regulations.

"Both instruction practice and recruit practice are divided into several sub-classes, distinguished by the kinds of fire and targets employed. It is here that the board has introduced an additional feature to the present system by the institution of rapid fire at disappearing targets. Inasmuch as the practice of the soldier should be of such a nature as to train him to the conditions of rifle firing as usually existing in action, and as these conditions will not, as a rule, admit of deliberate aim in individual fire, it follows that any scheme of instruction omitting from consideration the element of rapid fire will be incomplete and will fail of entire accomplishment of what its purpose should be. In the past and present regulations this fact has been recognized and is exemplified in skirmish practice, but the board is of the opinion, for the reasons stated, that these important plans should be extended in its application and should form one element of firing in our recruit practice. Hence the introduction of the time limit in slow fire and the inauguration of the class of fire called rapid fire. A second radical change in the scheme recommended is the substitution of the bull's eye target for the figure target in a part of the course. This return to the class of target once used in the Service, and subsequently rejected by a board on the revision of the regulations governing target practice, has not been recommended by this board without extended investigation, correspondence, deliberation and discussion.

"Correspondence on this subject was early opened with a large number of the Regular Army, National Guard and Rifle Associations officers, selected on account of their experience and knowledge on the subject; and with but few exceptions the re-adoption of the bull's eye target has been strongly advocated by them.

"The premises upon which depended the adoption of the figure target were practically two in number. The first was that with the figure target the soldier always fired at an object resembling a man and therefore more nearly assimilated his practice in time of peace to that in time of action. The second was, that by placing the figure, the object aimed at, at the bottom of the target the soldier learned habitually to aim low. Regarding the first premise, it may be stated that the object sought is equally attained in the scheme recommended, inasmuch as the figure target is introduced in rapid fire and retained in skirmish fire. From the second premise the board dissents.

"The figure was placed at the bottom of the target to teach the soldier to aim low. Inasmuch as a low miss of the figure penalized the soldier with a '0,' while a high miss rewarded him with a 2, 3, or 4, depending upon the range, the result was the opposite of that desired and the soldier learned to aim high. The board believes that this is not a question of the object which it is desired to hit, but the location of the point of that object at which aim is taken. The soldier in aiming sees nothing below the object aimed at and being taught always to aim beneath the object, he thus forms the habit of low aim in practice, and he will continue it in time of action, even though his target be a man instead of a paper bull's-eye.

"Other reasons for the substitution of the bull's-eye for the figure target in certain parts of the course are, in the opinion of the board, as follows: It admits of the definite point of aim; it gives any soldier a more systematic record of hits, it is better adapted to the instruction of the recruit.

"In consequence of the variation in the different parts of the small arm and in the cartridge, projectiles fired with a constant aim from the same piece and under similar meteorological conditions will strike points of the target more or less separated, thus forming what is known as a shot group. It has been found that, a great number of shots being considered, the general shape of this shot group is an ellipse with a longer axis vertical. With the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, the deviations were considerable, and for that reason the elliptical bull's-eye was adopted, but with the present United States magazine rifle the difference between the mean vertical and the mean horizontal deviations of any shot group is so small (being but two inches at five hundred yards) that it may be disregarded. For this reason and for the further one that adoption has been recommended by the large majority of the officers consulted, the board has recommended the return to the circular bull's-eye.

"The percentages required for the classification of the soldier in the several grades are based partly upon the results obtained in contest trials of the entire scheme conducted in Texas and Porto Rico. These trials were held at such distant points that the board could not personally attend them, and this fact, added to the incompleteness of the results thus far obtained, renders the figure adopted in the table of classification subject to modification after the results of firing for the present practice have been reviewed."

STATE TROOPS.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, reviewed the 8th Regiment at its armory on the evening of Feb. 21. The regiment was formed for the ceremony in three battalions of four companies of twelve solid files each, the formation being in line of masses in command of Colonel Jarvis, and the battalions being commanded respectively by Lieutenant Colonel Ridabock, Major Kerby and Major Edwards. Among the members of the Governor's staff accompanying General Henry were: Major C. O. Davis, Major J. J. Byrne, Capt. C. H. Sherrill and Lieut. C. Matlock. The men generally were very steady, and all the companies in the march past preserved correct distances and fronts. Lieutenant Colonel Ridabock was in command during evening parade, the companies turning out unequalled, and the regiment this time parading in two battalions. During this ceremony Capt. George Heicke, of Co. F, was presented with a sword by General Henry on behalf of the company. The regiment made a very creditable appearance, generally speaking, in both ceremonies, but there were too many careless men in the rear ranks of companies while at attention. This was particularly noticeable during the evening parade, where some men who were supposed to preserve immovability put their hands to their faces and moved legs and bodies at will. Some of the file closers might have rectified this untidiness which

so greatly marred the ceremony. Rear rank men should remember that they can be seen at times just as well as men in the front rank, and that it is just as important for them to obey orders as men in the front rank. The manual was a trifle ragged during the evening. An enjoyable dance followed the military ceremonies, and General Henry and other guests were entertained by the officers of the regiment.

A very handsome showing was made by the 47th N.Y. at its review by Gen. George Moore Smith at the armory on the evening of Feb. 24, and the progress this command has made was very manifest. The regiment was formed by Adjutant Barnes in line of masses, in two battalions, the first battalion in command of Major Barthman, having four companies of twenty-four files, and the second in command of Captain Jackson, having four companies of twenty files, and when the regiment was turned over to Brevet Brigadier General Eddy, its colonel, it presented an exceptionally handsome and solid looking command. General Smith, who has been ill with the grip, had not sufficiently recovered his health, and at one time during the ceremony it looked as if he might have to retire from it. He pulled through, however, and towards the close felt better. With General Smith were Lieutenant Colonels O'Donohue and Jarvis, Majors Abell, Austin, Thomas, Captains Little, Scott and Townsend of his staff. In the passage the Colonel and staff made a well-timed salute, and the companies generally passed in creditable shape. The first company of the second battalion is worthy of special mention for its handsome appearance. The third company of the first battalion had a number of men out of step. Evening parade was in line and a splendidly executed ceremony. The manual during the evening was finely performed, and the steadiness of the men and the careful attention to clothing and equipment was very marked. While the regiment is going through the manual, commanders of battalions should face their battalions; the C.O. of the second battalion failed to do so. During the ceremony a number of long service medals were presented, and among those receiving them were Sergt. C. Miller for twenty-five years; Capt. J. J. Dixon and Lieut. F. H. Hobby for twenty years. When the regiment passed in review in command of its sergeant major, it did so as one unit, instead of each battalion as a separate unit, in command of a sergeant major, as is usually done. Among the special guests were: Colonel Morris, 9th Regiment; Captain Barquin, 3d Battery; General Frothingham and Major Barthman of Civil War fame, who served in Hawkins's Zouaves. There was dancing after the military events, and special guests were entertained by the officers of the 47th. The band during the evening rendered an excellent program.

Capt. J. T. Ashley, 13th N.Y., who first joined that command in 1884, has been unanimously elected major.

Second Lieut. Arthur M. Jacobus, of the 2d Battery, N.Y., has been elected a first lieutenant to succeed the late William L. Flanagan.

At a meeting of the State militia officers of Virginia at Norfolk on Feb. 23 it was found that all the labor organizations have boycotted the National Guard, because it is available in time of labor strikes. All the labor union members of the militia are refusing to re-enlist at the expiration of their enlistments, it was reported.

The 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, Commander Franklin, will be reviewed by Governor Odell on the New Hampshire on Monday evening, March 23.

Colonel Appleton, of the 7th New York, has arranged a review in honor of Major General Chaffee, U.S.A., on Monday, March 9. This schedule for battalion drills with the band and a reviewing officer has been framed: Cos. D and G, March 16; C and K, March 18; A and H, March 20; E and F, March 24; B and I, March 26. The reviewing officer at these drills will be a former member of either of the two companies, who will be chosen by the two captains. 2d Lieutenant Engel has been elected first lieutenant in Co. C, and 1st Sergt. W. A. O'Connor has been chosen a lieutenant in Co. I. Lieut. Henry A. Bostwick, Asst. I.S.A.P., was married on Feb. 23 in St. Matthews Church to Mrs. Sophie Vanderbilt Ellsworth.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. R.—The rules governing the examination of enlisted men for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant appeared in G.O. 70, July 8, 1902, H.Q.A., which was published in the Army and Navy Journal of July 12, 1902, page 1129.

A. M.—Write to the Surgeon General of the Navy, Washington D.C., for a copy of the circular governing the appointment of pharmacists in the Navy, and a copy will be sent you.

R. M. L.—Apply to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., for the rules governing examination.

C. R. K.—The address of Lieut. R. Miller, 6th U.S. Cav., is Manila, P.I.

E. J. asks: If the 4th of July is a national holiday or if there is any national holiday observed in the United States? The 4th of July is not a national holiday. There is no national holiday in the United States.

K. B. C.—Apply to Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., for a copy of the rules of examination. The examination of clerks of railroad companies are controlled by the companies. Those in the Government service by the Government.

J. E. W.—A gunner's mate in the Navy receives a salary of \$40 per month. If he serves on a submarine boat he receives \$5 per month additional, which is allowed to all enlisted men who serve on such craft.

R. C.—We do not understand what list you want. Is it of company officers or enlisted men.

J. G.—Retired enlisted men of the Army can enter the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C. Write to the Board of Commissioners, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., stating information you desire and the same will be sent you.

3D CAV. asks: Who has the contract for making the new "enlisted men's" uniforms; I mean by this the dress uniform? Answer: The contract is not yet made by the War Department. The standard samples are not made yet.

T. C. T.—Lue Blake.—No record of the enlistment of any man under the above name in the Regular Army from July 1, 1894, to Feb. 10, 1903.

W. S.—George Steehler or Stuhler was in the 42d Inf., U.S.V., which was mustered out July 5, 1901, at San Francisco, Cal. There is no record of the subsequent enlistment of Geo. Steehler or Stuhler in the Regular Army to include Feb. 10, 1903.

C. M. asks: When does Lieut. Col. William F. Stewart, A.C., retire? Answer: June 13, 1913.

M. L.—The War Department cannot locate the man Vance you refer to. If you can give any further facts that will help in locating him, send them to us.

C. R. W.—The next vacancy at West Point from the 17th Congressional District, formerly known as the 15th, Congressman Mahon's, will be in 1904.

SUBSCRIBER asks: What would be the correct lineal rank at this date of 2d Lieut. Laurence O. Mathews, who was 331 on the lineal list under date of Feb. 2, 1901? Answer.—No. 200.

H. W. G.—There are at present sixteen vacancies for hospital stewards. Three hundred hospital stewards are allowed by law.

J. S. asks: Does the piping on cuffs run straight across or does it run up to a point. As to the cross cannons on collar, are they the same size, with number of company as the cap ornaments? Answer: These matters have not yet been settled by the Quartermaster's De-

Continued on page 64.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A.
District of Porto Rico.—Col. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P.R.
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., in temporary command.
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis.
Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Manila, P.I.
Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo.
Department of Mindanao.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U.S.A.
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, S. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U.S.A.
Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies 1, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila, Cos. I and K will sail for the Philippines May 1 relieving Cos. G and H, who will proceed to Washington, D.C., for station.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B, and C, Fort Myer, Va.; L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
3d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troop E, Boise Barracks, Idaho; Fort Yates, Dak.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
5th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
7th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. T.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
9th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
10th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, Manila, P.I.; I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Fort Keogh, Mont.
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
14th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

ARTILLERY CORPS

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station. Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 4th. Ft. Myer, Va.
2d. Fort Sam Houston, Tex. 5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
3d. Chickamauga Pk., Ga. 6th. Ft. Riley, Kan.

7th. Ft. Riley, Kan. 18th. Manila, P.I.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. 19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
9th. Manila, P.I. 20th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 21st. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 22d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 23d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 24th. Manila, P.I.
14th. Manila, P.I. Under 25th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
order for U.S. 26th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
15th. Manila, P.I. Under 27th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
order for U.S. 28th. Ft. Sill, Okla.
16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. 29th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.
17th. Manila, P.I. 30th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. Company and Station.
1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla. 60th. Presidio, Cal.
2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
3d. Ft. Getty, S.C. 62d. Ft. Vorden, Wash.
4th. Jackson Bks., La. 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. 64th. Ft. Milley, Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
10th. Manila, P.I. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
17th. Santiago, Cuba. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
18th. Santiago, Cuba. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
19th. Santiago, Cuba. 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
20th. Havana, Cuba. 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
22d. Havana, Cuba. 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
23d. Havana, Cuba. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
24th. Havana, Cuba. 83d. Ft. Reverse, Mass.
25th. U.S. Address San 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
Francisco, Cal. 85th. Manila, P.I.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
27th. Ordered from Manila 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
U.S. Address San 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
Francisco, Cal. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 91st. Jackson Bks., Md.
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal. 92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
31st. Ordered from Manila 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
U.S. Address San 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
Francisco, Cal. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
32d. Ft. Liscum, Alaska. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
33d. Ft. Canby, Wash. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
36th. Ordered from Manila 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
U.S. Address San 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
Francisco, Cal. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
38th. Manila, P.I. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 108th. Manila, P.I.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 113th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 115th. San Diego, Cal.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 117th. Ft. Getty, S.C.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
54th. (Torpedo Co.), Fort 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
Totten, N.Y. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 122d. Key West, Fla.
56th. San Juan, P.R. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
59th. San Juan, P.R. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; H, Columbia, Tenn.
4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.
5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michel, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Porter, N.Y.; L, Fort Wood, N.Y.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.
10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.
13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, Fort McDowell, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; L, Benicia Barracks, Cal.
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L, Fort Lawton, Wash.; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.
18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, Fort Brady, Mich.; L and M, Fort Wayne, Mich.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. I, Fort Yates, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.
22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ariz.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Ordered to leave there April 30 for San Francisco, en route to Manila.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.; 1st, Fort Getty, S.C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Manila, P.I.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.


STEAMSHIP SAILINGS ON PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Siberia, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokoh. & Hong Kong, March 11.
Sonoma, O.S.S. Co., Honol., Auckland & Sydney, N.S.W., March 12.
Coptic, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokoh. & Hong Kong, March 13.
American Maru, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokoh. & Hong Kong, March 27.
Ventura, O.S.S. Co., Honol., Auckland & Sydney, N.S.W., April 2.
Korea, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokoh. & Hong Kong, April 4.
Gaelic, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokoh. & Hong Kong, April 14.
Hong Kong Maru, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokoh. & Hong Kong, April 22.
Sierra, O.S.S. Co., Honol., Auckland & Sydney, N.S.W., April 23.
China, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokoh. & Hong Kong, April 30.
Doric, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yokoh. & Hong Kong, May 1.
Via Steamers of Northern Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line. Pelades, for Vladivostok and Port Arthur, March 21. Shamut, for Yokoh. & Hong Kong, March 20. Victoria for Yokoh. & Hong Kong, April 17. Lyra, for Yokoh. & Hong Kong, April 23. Hyades, for Vladivostok and Port Arthur.
From Vancouver, B.C.
Steamers of Canadian Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line. Aorangi, Honol., Brisbane & Sydney, March 6. Empress of India, Yokoh. & Hong Kong, March 23. Tartar, Yokoh. & Hong Kong, March 30. Moana, Honol., Brisbane & Sydney, N.S.W., April 2. Empress of Japan, Yokoh. & Hong Kong, April 12. Athenian, Yokoh. & Hong Kong, April 30. Miowera, Honol., Brisbane & Sydney, May 1. Empress of China, for Yokoh.

Advices from London, England, this week give some brief details of the second boiler trial of the British second class cruisers Hyacinth and Minerva, fitted with Belleville (water tube) and Scotch (cylindrical) boilers, respectively, and which has resulted in another defeat for the water tube system. The war ships left Plymouth with an equal quantity of coal for Gibraltar, and the Minerva steamed twelve hours after the Hyacinth's bunkers were emptied. The vessels recoiled at Gibraltar and started on the race homeward during the morning of Feb. 15, with the result that the Minerva reached Portsmouth at one o'clock a.m., Feb. 18, having averaged eighteen knots. The Hyacinth's boilers broke down in the Bay of Biscay on Monday, Feb. 16. The first trial took place in July, 1901, when representatives of the Boiler Committee of the British Admiralty sailed on board the vessels to Gibraltar from Devonport and back to Portsmouth, and it was sufficiently evident on that occasion that the Minerva was the faster ship. In the ships now building a combination has been resorted to, and the Babcock and Wilcox, the Niclausse, the Durr and arrow large tube boilers are all employed. The boiler committee were against the use of the Belleville boiler.

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U.S. Engineer office, 2001 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, 1903. Sealed proposals for construction of a highway bridge across Potomac River at Washington, D.C., will be received here until 12 m., March 27, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished intending bidders on application. Charles J. Allen, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

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partment. The standard samples have not yet been made, owing to the fact that such a large quantity of old materials is on hand.

S. A.—You are entitled to three months' leave only if you desire your re-enlistment to count as a continuous enlistment. The new uniforms for enlisted men will be issued before spring, 1904. There is no medal for China service. The 10th Infantry will come to the United States in September, 1903, and a company probably go to Fort Wright. The 17th Infantry will go to Alaska in June or July next.

I. X. L. writes: I was discharged in Manila, P.I., Feb. 27, 1901, and there re-enlisted March 13 of the same year, and expect to be discharged in the Philippines next year. Am I entitled to traveling allowance at the rate of four cents a mile from San Francisco, Cal., to my former enlistment place in the United States or my home? Answer: Yes.

J. P. B. asks if the bill introduced by Mr. Mason to grant land-grant warrants to soldiers of the Spanish-American War would apply to an officer of Volunteers and where would one have to make application for a warrant? Answer: If the bill passes it would apply to former Volunteer officers. Application would be made to Secretary of Interior, Washington, D.C.

F. A. B.—The five companies of the 8th Infantry will be relieved in May or June. They will go to the Department of the East, but it is not known where they will be stationed.

ORDNANCE asks: Is an enlisted man who was on foreign service in the Regular Army during the war with Spain entitled to the two months' additional pay given by act of Congress? My regiment went to Cuba and I was discharged there in November, 1898, and re-enlisted? Answer: You are not entitled to two months' extra pay.

ALASKA asks: Does the order directing that enlisted men in foreign service be sent to the United States a month before discharge hold good for troops in Alaska? Answer: No; it cannot always apply because of climatic conditions.

J. W. S. asks: Can a regular soldier get money refunded to him for fines imposed on him by Volunteer officers, those that were organized in 1899. Answer: No.

OLD SUB. asks: If a man that volunteered for the Civil War and shipped in the Navy on or about April 18, 1861, and re-enlisted and served until the war was ended and never received any extra money from the States or Government except his monthly pay is entitled to any bounty from the State or Government for his service? Answer: No.

G. R. M. asks: If a man should be absent from a post for a term of four months, and should be tried by a G.C.M. and found not guilty, acquitted and restored to duty, has he or has he not got to make up that time he has been absent? Answer: From the facts you state it is thought that you would not have to make up the time absent.

D. L. writes: I am at present drawing "re-enlisted pay," can a soldier so serving be entitled to purchase his discharge under provisions of A.R., Par. 156, as amended by Circular No. 22, 1902? I served eight years continuously, Company A, 1st Infantry; discharged Nov. 11, 1897; re-enlisted July 22, 1901, and am serving in my second year of present enlistment? Answer: You cannot purchase your discharge under the provisions of 156, A.R.

J. C. C. writes: I first enlisted Sept. 23, 1896, was discharged Sept. 22, 1898, served in Cuba from June 22, 1898, to July 14, 1898, in the first enlistment. Second enlistment Oct. 17, 1898, discharged May 16, 1899, served in Cuba from Nov. 19, 1898, to May 11, 1899, in the second enlistment. Third enlistment May 23, 1899, I have served in Porto Rico since Jan. 22, 1900. How much of my service counts double time for retirement? Answer: All your service in Cuba and Porto Rico counts you double towards retirement.

E. E. M. asks: A man enlisted in the U.S. Army Aug. 24, 1887, under an assumed name, and was discharged under G.O. 80, A.G.O. 1890, after serving three years and three months, Nov. 22, 1890, under the same name he first enlisted; discharge character good. The law was then that one who had been discharged under those conditions could not re-enlist within one year. On Feb. 3, 1891, two months and ten days after discharge, this same man enlisted under his right name and has served continuously since, all discharges being "excellent," and who is still in the Service, can this man have the time he soldiered from 1887 to 1890 put on record to his credit, or, if he makes himself known, and proves that he is

the same party, will he be tried for fraudulent enlistment? What steps should be taken to have the time computed from 1887 to the present time, if there is any way it can be done, or would it be best for this soldier to let matters stand as they are? He will have no trouble in proving his identity and establishing his claim. Answer: There would be no trouble about this matter. He should ask the War Department, through the regular military channels, to make the correction. He will not be tried for fraudulent enlistment.

F. E. S.—There will be a vacancy for the West Point Military Academy from the 4th Congressional District of New Jersey in 1906.

R. P. Y. asks: What has the present Congress done in regard to the "Dewey" prize money? Answer: The Dewey prize money will be paid by the Treasury Department now that the several points of law have been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series, Grammar Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—80 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. With studies 10 vols., \$25.00 per set. W. H. Harrison, publisher, 65 East 59th St., N.Y. (city)

MARRIED.

BOSTWICK—ELSWORTH.—At New York City, Feb. 21, 1903, by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, at St. Matthew's Church, Mrs. Sophie Vanderbilt Read Elsworth to Lieut. Henry Anthon Bostwick, 7th N.G.N.Y.

CUTTER—DOWNS.—At Seattle, Wash., Feb. 9, 1903, Lieut. Leonard Taylor Cutter, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Cordelia Downs.

HALSTEAD—MAUS.—At San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 10, 1903, Miss Anna Louise Maus, daughter of Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Maus, to Lieut. Laurence Halstead, 13th U.S. Inf.

HUGHES—GIBSON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11, 1903, Miss Anna E. Gibson and Lieut. John L. Hughes, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

LIVINGSTON—DUDLEY.—At Lexington, Ky., Feb. 21, 1903, Miss Clara Dudley and Lieut. John G. Livingston, U.S.A.

PILLOW—HETHRINGTON.—At Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 14, 1903, Lieut. Jerome Gray Pillow, 14th U.S. Cav., and Miss Mary Hethrington, of Atchison, Kan.

SMITH—PIKE.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 24, 1903, Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th U.S. Inf., and Miss Annie Y. Pike.

STOTT—CODY.—At North Platte, Neb., Feb. 24, 1903, Miss Irma Cody, daughter of Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), to Lieut. Clarence A. Stott, 12th U.S. Cav.

WILLIAMS—WOODRUFF.—At Denver, Colo., Feb. 4, 1903, by the Rev. J. A. Phillips, Mr. Roger Williams and Edith Louise Woodruff, daughter of Col. Charles A. Woodruff, U.S.A.

DIED.

ADAM.—At Bellville, Ill., Jan. 17, 1903, Major Emil Adam, U.S.A., retired, father of the wife of Capt. Henry Kirby, 10th U.S. Inf.

ADAMS.—At Chaumont, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1903, Emily Ayres Adams, widow of Hon. John Quincy Adams, and mother of Mrs. W. C. Borden.

COLBY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14, 1903, Mrs. Mary C. Colby, wife of Henry G. Colby, Pay Inspector, U.S. Navy, retired, and mother of Safford K. Colby, Civil Engineer, 99 John street, New York City, and Frederick B. Colby, Assistant Paymaster, U.S. Navy, Cavite, P.I.

CORBIN.—At Batavia, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1903, Shadrach Corbin, father of Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, U.S.A., in his 93d year.

CRANK.—At Houston, Tex., Feb. 23, 1903, W. H. Crank, father of Lieut. R. K. Crank, U.S.N.

CUTTS.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1903, Brevet Lieut. Col. James M. Cutts, formerly a captain in the 11th U.S. Inf., who resigned in June, 1868.

GALLAGHER.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 14, 1903, Chas. Ridgely Gallagher, M.D., son of the late Capt. John Gallagher, U.S.N.

GUSTIN.—At Blanchester, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1903, Esther Barr, wife of Mr. James M. Gustin, mother of Capt. Joseph H. Gustin, U.S.A., retired, and grandmother of Lieut. William Gustin Ball, 3d U.S. Inf.

HICKS.—In Rockland Co., N.Y., Feb. 21, 1903, Hammond Hicks, brother-in-law of Capt. Philip P. Powell, U.S.A.

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KEMP.—At Nueva Caceres, P.I., Feb. 23, 1903, Capt. Franklin M. Kemp, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

KIP.—At New York City on Feb. 23, 1903, Eva Lorillard, widow of Lawrence Kip, late captain, U.S.A.

LIPPITT.—On Thursday, Feb. 19, 1903, Eliza Webb Lippitt, aged 78 years, widow of the late Gen. Francis J. Lippitt, and mother of Pickering Dodge, chief clerk, Washington Aqueduct Office, and of Mrs. Rae, wife of Capt. C. W. Rae, U.S.N. Funeral services at 1827 Jefferson place, Washington, D.C., on Saturday, Feb. 21, interment at Charleston, S.C.

PRIME.—At Ithaca, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1903, Edward, son of Comdr. Ebenezer S. Prime, U.S.N., aged 18 years 4 months.

ROSECRANS.—At Helena, Mont., Feb. 18, Miss Anita D. Rosecrans, daughter of the late General Rosecrans.

WADDY.—At Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1903, John R. Waddy, formerly a first Lieutenant of the 4th U.S. Art., who resigned in July, 1861.

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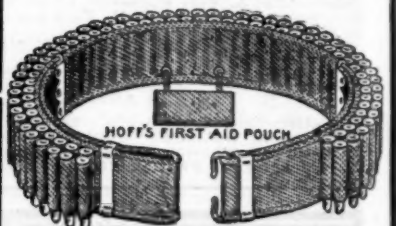
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U.S. Engineer Office Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1903.—Sealed proposals for pier extension at Little Sodus Bay, N.Y., and breakwater extension at Cape Vincent, N.Y., will be received here until 11 a.m. March 5, 1903, and then opened; information furnished on application. T. W. Symons, Major, Engrs.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In his report on the French army estimates M. Maunier urges the adoption of a two years' term of enlistment with a furlough of one month in each year. The adoption of this system, it is urged, will permit the employment in the army of conscripts whose health prevents them from discharging all duties of a soldier, but who will relieve from certain fatigue duties their able-bodied comrades and enable them to devote themselves exclusively to their military duties. The result of this arrangement, the report explains, will be that France will have a peace effective of 600,000 divided into 20 army corps, each regiment of which will consist of 4,000 men. In the event of war, the report continues, the French army will, when the reserves are

called up, consist of 1,000,000 men, or an effective equal to that of Germany. The report urges the necessity of a corresponding increase in the number of guns, and further suggests a radical reform of the cavalry arm, which, it is recommended, should become a mounted infantry force with bicycle corps.

The English National Rifle Association have had a prosperous year, to judge from their last annual report. For entrance fees, pool and practice shots \$79,615 was received, an increase on the last year of \$9,055. There were 4,179 prizes and 40,322 entries, an increase of 5,730. The number of entries for the King's prize was 1,705, for the Coronation 1,635, for the Alexandra 1,307, and for the St. George's 1,613. In the first year of the Association there were 642 entries and twenty targets; last year 2,831 targets and 445,818 rounds of ammunition were used, and 95 officers and 873 non commissioned officers and men were employed. Teams were present at Bisley from Australia, Canada, India, South Africa, New Zealand, and the West Indies. To the surplus \$14,595 was added, bringing it up to \$158,065. It is a pity that our National Rifle Association cannot make a corresponding showing of results.

A supplementary report has been issued by the Canadian Militia department giving details of the organization and despatch to South Africa of the Canadian forces, and the services rendered by these corps while in the field. Canada raised a force of 8,372 of all ranks at a total cost of \$1,830,905. Of the total force of 7,368 that went to South Africa 224 died and 252 were wounded, making in all 476 casualties. The number killed was sixty-three. Thirty-one died of wounds, 127 succumbed to disease, one was accidentally drowned, and two were reported missing and believed to be dead. Of deaths from disease 93, or over 73 per cent., were due to fever.

In Norway all able-bodied men, except clergymen and pilots, are under obligation to serve in the army from the age of eighteen to fifty. However, the recruit is not enrolled until he is twenty-two, and his name only remains on the army list for sixteen years.

The Russian Government has completed the largest military barracks in the world in Warsaw, near the German frontier. It will contain 38,000 soldiers, or two of the Russian army corps, covers nearly 200 acres, and has all modern improvements. It cost over \$8,000,000.

La Marine Francaise describes a sea-going amphibious automobile, invented by a retired naval officer, M. Nielly, which, in place of a keel, is furnished with a system of wheels fitted with pneumatic tires to enable the vessel to travel on land as well as to propel it through the water. The advantages attached to such a form of vessel are thus summed up: "The boat is amphibious in every sense of the term, and the valuable services it can perform are as follows: (1) At sea in the facility of communication provided between

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vessels at all times; (2) upon the sea coast its superiority over the ordinary lifeboat is so obvious that it is bound to replace the existing type; (3) on land the large wheels permit the attainment of high speed without straining the machinery, and in war time when bridges are destroyed, canals, streams and rivers can only arrest its progress when their banks are inaccessible; (4) for colonies the new form of vessel will be of great advantage, for it will only be necessary to construct suitable tracks and declivities down the banks of the streams and rivers encountered, and the whole country will thus be opened to traffic." The account concludes as follows: "The possibility of thus giving to the smaller types of naval construction an amphibious character having thus been proved, no great effort of imagination is required to foresee all the consequences of the evolution which would be introduced into the art of naval shipbuilding."

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Gale and Polden, Ltd., of Aldershot, England, continue to add to their valuable series of military manuals for the British services, many of which should prove of interest to our own Army. Among recent publications by this firm are the following: "Regimental Duties Made Easy," by Major S. T. Banning, 1st Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers; "Catechism on Field Training," by Major S. T. Banning; "The Non-Commissioned Officer's Guide to Promotion, Lance Corporal to Corporal and Corporal to Sergeant," by Capt. H. A. Thorne, Adjutant West African Regiment; "Practical Hints for Mounted Infantrymen," by Capt. B. L. Anley, D.S.O., 2d Essex Regiment; "Physical Drill with Arms Made Easy and New Bayonet Fighting in Accordance with Infantry Training, 1902," corrected up-to-date; "Patrolling in South Africa with Hints on Training Scouts at Home," by Capt. C. F. Vander Byl; "The Army Handbook of Physical Training;" "Catch Questions in Infantry Training;" "Telling Off and Posting a Picquet," with notes and a short catechism on outpost duty.

"Arising out of the discussion on the new Admiralty scheme a question has been raised as to the etymology of the word 'admiral,' to confer which upon an engineer Admiral Field calls the prostitution of a naval title of antiquity." The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The London Times questioned whether the word in its original form bore any relation to the sea at all, and Mr. Julian Corbett contends that in its origin the connection with the sea was purely fortuitous. The introduction of the word into Western naval nomenclature has been traced by Amiri in his 'Storia dei Mussulmani in Sicilia' to the Norman Conquest of Sicily. They found as governor there an Emir, in whom was vested the direct control of the arsenals and fleet. He was retained by the Normans as a kind of minister of Mussulman affairs, and as the Mussulman population were mostly mariners he eventually became a minister of marine, and even actually commanded fleets at sea. Thus according to this derivation the word

in its origin had primarily an administrative, and not an executive, significance, and this significance finds expression, according to Mr. Corbett, in the French provincial admirals that existed till Richelieu's time, and in our own vice admirals of maritime counties. It is at least certain that until the middle of the eighteenth century the title in its modern sense of implying high command at sea and nothing else did not obtain. Mr. R. H. Gamlin thinks that Dr. Murray's explanation is more reasonable than that quoted by Mr. Corbett; 'Amir al Bahr' represents the Arabic 'commander at sea,' and any other descriptive termination could be used for commander by land, of a town, or otherwise, the words 'Amir al' being used in every case and being taken by foreigners to be one word."

Switzerland will be hard to beat in respect to the mixture of races and tongues in the rank of the army. This gives considerable trouble to the military authorities. An amusing instance occurred recently at Fallenstein recruiting station in the case of a guard consisting of five men. The lieutenant in command spoke German only; the second, a sergeant, spoke Italian only; the third, a corporal, spoke French and Spanish; the fourth, a private, could speak French and German while the fifth, a private could speak French, German and Italian—a Babel of languages, truly, and enough to puzzle even a professor. When the lieutenant had to give an order to the sergeant, the last-named man had to interpret it for him; when he wished to communicate with the corporal he had to requisition the linguistic services of the fourth man; and so on.—The Regiment.

"In the early sixties of the last century," the Canadian Military Gazette says, "a marine who had an impediment in his speech was serving on board H.M.S. Edgar, flagship of the Channel fleet, and while under way a goat belonging to the admiral fell overboard from the gangway. The marine ran to report the accident to the officer of the watch, who was on the quarter-deck, but was so agitated that he could not speak a word. The officer,

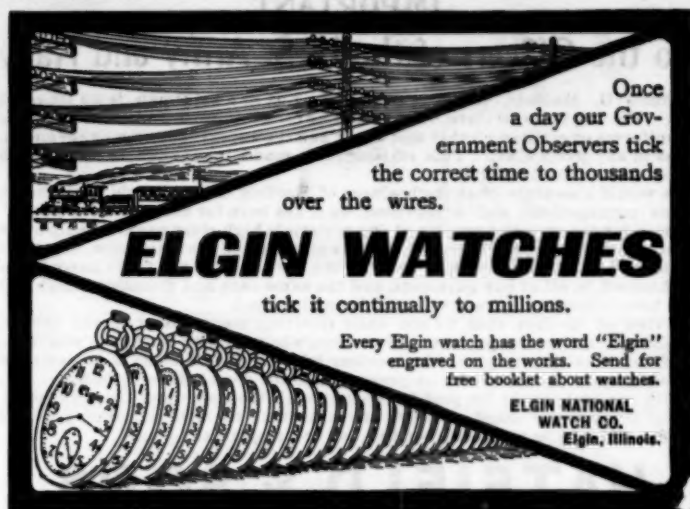
seeing what was the matter, raised his hand, and said quietly: "Sing it, my man." The marine immediately struck up: "The Admiral's goat is overboard, is overboard, is overboard. The Admiral's goat is overboard. Heave to, or he will be drowned."

In "Wars Brighter Side," published by D. Appleton and Company, Julian Ralph perpetuates the only newspaper ever published on the field of war, which was entitled The Friend, issued during the Boer War. It abounds with humorous anecdotes, of which the following is a sample: Johannes Paulus Kruger sent a commissioner home to England to find out if there were any more men left there. The commissioner wired from London to say that there were 4,000,000 men and women "knocking about the town," that there was no excitement, and that men were begging to be sent to fight the Boers. Kruger wired back "Go North." The commissioner found himself in New-

castle evidently, and wired to Kruger, "For God's sake, stop the war! England is bringing up men from hell, eight at a time, in cages!" He had seen a coal mine.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America has shown commendable promptness in paying all the policies carried by that company on the lives of persons killed in the railroad disaster near Westfield, N.J., Jan. 27. In some cases the means of identification were very meagre, but the company gathered all information possible and paid the claims, thus obviating a long period of waiting and possibly suffering on the part of the families of the victims. This humane policy is certainly highly creditable to the company.

"How the Energy was Conserved," by Owen Wister, which appears in Collier's Weekly of Feb. 21, is a very amusing story of Army life, written with Mr. Wister's usual insight and sympathy with the Army point of view.



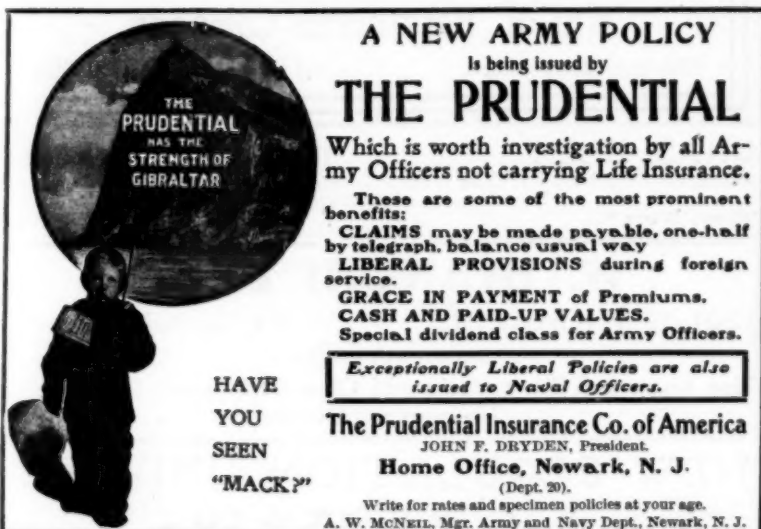
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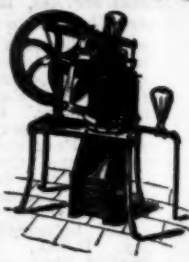


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